Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, Order United American Mechanics, Albert C. Chadbourne' Councillor; James E. Mathewson, Recording Secretary, meets every Monday evening.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Wm. H. Boone, Noble Grand; Perry H. Dawley, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Wm. A. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ———, President; Alexander McClellan, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., Edwin H. Tilley, Master Workman; Geo. A. Pritchard, Recorder; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings.

PENNSYLVANIA LODGE, No. 836, K. of H., Dictator, John Melville; Reportor, C. H Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., John H. Mustard, Chancellor Commander; Daniel F. Hull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. Keohne, Jr., Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Two Still Alarms.

About 11.30 o'clock Wednesday evening a still alarm was rung in for what was supposed to be a chimney fire at Swinburne, Peckham & Co.'s store. Upon the arrival of the Emergency Corps, however, no fire could be found in the chimney, but the cellar was full of a thick, close smoke, so heavy as to extinguish the light of a lantern. The chemical hose was gotten out, but before John Malloy could reach the starting point of the smoke, he was overcome and T. W. Wood was obliged to drag him out into the fresh air. Charles Freeporne, too, was overcome by the smoke and T. W. Wood, although keeping at work until the fire was extinguished, collapsed as soon as the emergency house was reached. The fire was found to have started, presumably by spontaneous combustion, in a bale of cotton waste and communicating with a quantity of chemically prepared tarred paper, caused, with the extinguisher stream, the peculiar smoke. The burning cotton was pulled out, and the fire extinguished

Chief Engineer Lake detailed two men from the other companies to serve until the regular men were sufficiently recovered to return to work. At 1.40 o'clock Thursday noon a still alarm called them to the residence of Dr. Kenefick on Pelham street, where fire was discovered in a barrel in the cellar. The barrel was thrown out, the fire extinguished and the excitement was over.

Commander W. McCarthy Little of the Rhode Island Naval Reserve battalion has appointed Lieutenant Richard C. Derby, U. S. N., retired, of this city, as lieutenant commander, and Charles E. Lawton, also of this city, as navigating officer, of his staff.

Miss Nacie Sampson, daughter of Commodore W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and Miss Eleanor Goodrich, daughter of Commander C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., are guests of the Misses Converse at the Torpedo Station.

One of Mr. Algernon Stacy's express horses fell into a well on the premises on Wanton street Sunday night, became tightly wedged, and was found dead by Mr. Stacy Monday morning.

The park commission has awarded the contract for building a new wall around the Coddington burial ground to Alexander J. Fludder, the lowest bidder.

Rev. J. H. Watkins, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist church, has resigned, the same to take effect in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Colcord of New Bedford spent the Fourth with friends in this city.

Mr. E. Stonewall Jackson of Providence spent Sunday with Mr. Arthur H. Popple in this city.

Mrs. Frank G. Scott is confined to her home by illness.

Independence Day.

Fourth of July was celebrated in this city last Saturday in accordance with the programme published in last Saturday's MERCURY, notwithstanding the moist atmospheric conditions. Flags were thrown to the breeze, cannon boomed and bells rang at the appointed times, the small boy and big fire cracker were out in full force and, as usual, the combination made lots of noise and fun for the small boy. Major Gibbs' annual entertainment for the children was largely attended by the little people, while their parents and older sisters and brothers enjoyed the band concerts on Touro Park and at the polo lot, athletic sports of the Young Men's Christian Association also attracting many to the polo lot. The band concert and fireworks at the beach in the evening were somewhat marred by the dense fog, but they were largely attended.

The bicycle races, both in the morning on Bellevue avenue and in the afternoon at Graves Point, attracted large crowds of spectators and were interesting from start to finish. The list of prizes was published last week. The winners were as follows:—

First race, about a mile, open scratch—1, J. P. Donovan, time 3 minutes 40 seconds; 2, George F. Parrott; 3, Luther Neff; 4, Benjamin Barker. Eight entries, five starters.

Second race, ten-mile handicap over the Ocean drive, 3 minutes' limit—1, Arthur Parrott (3m.), time 20 minutes 51 seconds; 2, Antonio Dononza (1m.); 3, E. L. Doucotte (1 m.); 4, Luke Doucotte (scratch and winner of time prize), time 27 minutes 35 seconds; 5, George Roderick (3 m.); 6, John Wood (2 m.); 7, August Swonson (scratch); 8, Benjamin Barker (1 m.); 9, Luther Neff, (scratch); 10, Thomas Twigg (2 m.) 11, Charles Johnson (1 m.); 12, Arthur Cummings (1 m.). Sixteen entries, twelve starters. Starter, H. Bull, Jr.; timer, Thomas Rowe.

AFTERNOON.

First race, one mile open, scratch—1, Luther Neff, time 2 minutes 26 seconds; 2, George Parrott; 3, Benjamin Gladding; 4, Arthur Parrott; 5, John F. Donovan; 6, Benjamin Barker. Eight entries, six starters.

Second race, five-mile handicap with one minute limit, for club members only—1, August Swonson (scratch), time 13 minutes 56 seconds (Swenson also takes time prize); 2, Luther Neff (scratch); 3, Luke Doucotte (scratch); 4, Frank Knight (1m.); 5, George Parrott (scratch); 6, Albert Lawton (1 m.); 7, Percy Bailey (scratch); 8, Benjamin Barker (30 sec.); 9, Benjamin Gladding (scratch). Ten entries, nine starters.

Third race, fifteen-mile handicap with 5 minutes' limit—1, Arthur Parrott (5m.), time 46 minutes 50 seconds; 2, Benjamin Foy (3m.); 3, John Roderick (5m.); 4, Arthur Cummings (2m.); 5 and time prize, George Parrott (scratch), time 46 minutes 40 seconds; 6, John Wood (3m.); 7, August Swenson (scratch); 9, Percy Bailey (scratch); 10, Charles Johnson (scratch). Seventeen entries, 12 starters.

Starter and timer, H. Bull, Jr.

The club regatta of the Newport Yacht Club in the afternoon brought a number of lovers of aquatic sports to the harbor front and in catboats. The wind was light and steady from the southeast, and the course was from a line drawn from the flag-staff on the Torpedo Station around Rose Island, a buoy off Taylor's point and the dolphin, to the start, twice around; distance twelve miles. The wind held steady, and it was plain sailing for all the boats. The summary follows:

FIRST CLASS—START 2:05.

	Finish	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Sea Maid	5:08:12	3:03:12	3:03:12
Prunella did not finish.			

SECOND CLASS—START 2:10.

Eyrie	5:16.37	3 06:37	3.04:19
Niobrara	5:20:41	3.10:41	3:10:41
Cinder did not finish.			

THIRD CLASS—START 2:15.

Vesper	5:38:32	3 23:32	3:23:32
Shadow	5:54:43	3:39:43	3:39:06
Secretary	5:57:10	4:42:10	3:50:34
Emma did not finish.			

Judges—C. W. Crandall, H. P. Williams, Bradford Gay.

School Board.

A special meeting of the School Board was held Monday evening, when the annual reports were read, received and placed on file. The report of Superintendent Baker embodied the facts, figures and arguments of his monthly reports and was a very interesting, although lengthy, document. The report of Head Master Thompson of the Rogers High School expressed the opinion that a new High School building is needed. Nearly two hundred pupils will be eligible for membership in September and the accommodations will not be all that they should be. The report of Miss French, teacher of drawing, also draw attention to the crowded condition of this building. The report of Miss Curley, teacher of music, recommended the employment of an assistant in her department, as she felt that one person could not do justice in this branch to all the pupils. The truant officer reported that during the year he had investigated 872 cases presented to his notice, and that of this number 112 were found to be truants. He had learned that 760 were absent on account of illness. He sent 109 to the public schools and forty to the Catholic schools; five were arrested for truancy and four sent to the Sookanossett School for Boys. The other case is at present probationary.

The first meeting of the Town and County Club was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Wm. B. Rogers. Prof. James P. Munroe read a paper on "Madame de Maintenon."

Base Ball.

On Friday of last week the thousand or more spectators at Freebody Park were given an opportunity to witness one of the prettiest ball games of the season. Until the eighth inning the home team had everything their own way so far as the score was concerned. Dowd pitched an exceptionally good game. The score was as follows:—

NEWPORTS.

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gilbert, c. f.	5	0	0	4	0	0
Grant, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cotter, 1b.	5	2	1	7	0	0
Buckley, l. f.	4	2	1	1	0	0
Pettee, 2b.	5	0	1	4	1	0
Down, p.	5	0	1	0	7	0
Crisham, c.	4	2	2	8	0	1
Dinsmore, 3b.	2	2	1	1	2	1
France, s. s.	3	0	3	0	3	1
Totals	37	8	10	*26	13	3

PAWTUCKETS.

Whiting, c. f.	5	0	0	4	0	0
Waldron, l. f.	5	1	1	6	1	0
Hanrahan, s. s.	4	1	1	0	3	2
Smith, r. f.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Yeager, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3	0
Beaumont, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
News, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, 2d.	3	0	0	0	4	2
Cunnihan, c.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Totals	34	3	6	27	11	3

Beaumont out for interference.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Newport	2	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0—8
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Newports, 3; Pawtuckets, 1. Two-base hits—Cotter, Buckley and France. Stolen bases—Crisham, Hanrahan, Smith. Left on bases—Newports, 8; Pawtuckets, 8. Double plays—France, Pettee to Cotter; Yeager to Beaumont. Hit by pitched ball—Buckley, Coughlin. Wild pitch—Dowd, News. Base on balls—off Dowd, 4; off News, 3. Struck out—by Dowd, 5. Time—1:45. Umpire—Cunningham.

The two games on Saturday resulted as follows:

NEWPORT.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gilbert, c. f.	4	1	0	3	0	1
Grant, c.	6	3	3	1	1	0
Cotter, 1b.	6	1	1	8	1	1
Buckley, l. f.	6	1	2	2	1	0
Pettee 2b.	5	0	0	3	3	0
Dinsmore, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2	1
France, s. s.	3	2	2	1	3	1
Crisham, c.	5	0	0	9	0	0
Ashe, p.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	44	12	11	27	11	4

PROVIDENCE A. A.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Beeman, c. f.	2	0	1	8	1	1
Counihan, r. f. c.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Farnham, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, 2b.	1	0	2	2	2	1
Steere, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	2
Clarke, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1	1
Greene, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Conley, c. r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Clancy, p.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	31	0	7	27	7	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Newport	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—12

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Newport 5. Two base hits—Buckley, Ashe, 2; Farnham, Jones, Greene. Three base hits—Dinsmore, France. Stolen bases—Gilbert, Grant, Cotter, 2; Buckley, France. Left on bases—Newport, 9; P. F. A., 8. Double plays—Buckley to Cotter; France to Pettee to Cotter; Beeman to Clarke. Base on balls—Off Ashe, 2; off Clancy, 4. Struck out—By Ashe, 5; by Clancy, 2. Passed balls—Counihan, 2. Time—2.09. Umpire—Cunningham.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEWPORTS.

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gilbert, c. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Grant, r f.	5	2	1	1	0	0
Cotter, 1b.	4	3	0	8	0	0
Buckley, l. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Pettee, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Dinsmore 3b.	4	1	1	3	2	0
France, s.	4	0	0	1	6	2
Crisham, c.	3	0	0	7	2	0
Gallagher, p.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	36	8	6	27	14	3

PROVIDENCE A. A.

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Beeman, p.	3	1	1	0	4	0
Counihan c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Farnham, 3b.	4	0	1	0	5	1
Jones, 2b	4	0	1	0	5	1
Steer ss.	3	0	2	3	5	3
Clark, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	2
Greene, l. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Conley, c.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kerney, r f.	1	0	0	3	1	1
Perkins, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	*23	27	7

*Dinsmore out hit by bat.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Newport	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0—8
Providence A A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Newport 2. Two base hits—Gilbart, Jones. Stolen bases—Gilbert, Grant, Cotter, 2, Buckley, 2, Dinsmore, 2, Counihan, 2. Left on bases—Newport, 6. Providence A. A., 8. Wild pitch—Beeman. Passed balls—Conley. Base on balls—off Gallagher, 3; off Beeman 3. Struck out—By Gallagher, 7 by Beeman, 2. Time—1h. 55m. Umpire—Cunningham.

Saturday night the team left for its tour in New Jersey. The game at Cape May on Monday was postponed on account of the rain. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, games were scheduled for Atlantic City. The Atlantic City team won by a score of 6 to 5 on Tuesday and by a score of 18 to 13 on Thursday. There was no game on Wednesday. Yesterday, today and Monday the Newports play at Asbury Park.

A great al fresco performance of "As You Like It," under the direction of the well-known actor and manager, William Morris, and Mrs. Beaumont Packard of the Packard Theatrical Exchange, is being arranged for this city during the latter part of this month, on a most extensive scale. Due notice of the locality, date of performance, etc., will shortly be given. An excellent company is now being organized in New York, and among those now being negotiated with to assume the principal parts may be mentioned such celebrities as Robert Mantell, Otis Skinner, Henry Dixey, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Maria Wainwright, Effie Ellsler, Sadie Martinot, Ettie Hawkins, Maude Winter, and others. The occasion will doubtless be welcomed by the people of Newport as it is to be given under the patronage of the 400.

Prof. Samuel D. Spink, the well known teacher of dancing, died suddenly Wednesday morning at his home in Providence, aged 65 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Bryer have returned to their home in Providence after a visit to relatives in this city.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Tuesday Evening—Routine Business—Expenses $15,304.20.

The City Council held its July meeting Tuesday evening with all the members present. His Honor Mayor Boyle presided over the Board of Aldermen and Mr. President Carr over the Common Council.

The report of the committee on Finance was received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Asylum	$ 434 77
Poor Department	363 44
Watch and Police	272 10
Fire Department	1,478 06
Public Schools	1,791 33
Board of Health	31 81
Streets and Highways	2,879 28
Dog Fund	48 00
Removing House Offal	666 66
Burial Ground Fund	70 00
Touro Synagogue Fund	77 10
Public Buildings	294 92
Lighting Streets	2,625 03
Books, Stationery and Printing	712 17
Incidentals	387 37
Watering Streets	188 20
Public Parks	862 14
Sewers	313 54
Total,	$15,904 20

The report of the Public Property committee was read and received and upon its recommendation a resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of a horse for the police ambulance at a cost not to exceed $200 and appropriating the money therefor.

The committee on Streets and Highways reported, recommending that Chestnut street, between Third and Washington streets, be graded, curbed and macadamized, at an expense of $3,600; that the built-up portion of Edgar court be similarly improved, at a cost of $2,200, and that Joaquin Rodrigues be granted leave to withdraw his petition for damages for injuries sustained by a fall on Prospect Hill street, and resolutions carrying out the recommendations were passed.

The report of the special committee on the new Fifth ward schoolhouse was received, and upon its recommendation a resolution was passed accepting the proposal of P. J. Murphy for plumbing the new building, at $1,418, the contractor to furnish bonds in the sum of $500.

The report of Street Commissioner Hamilton for the five weeks ending June 27 was read and received.

The quarterly reports of field driver, pound keeper, inspector of nuisances, chief engineer of the fire department, overseers of the poor, and city treasurer were received.

Communications were received from Harbor Master Gladding, asking for authority to appoint a deputy harbor master during the yachting season, granted; from the park commission recommending the establishment of a band stand on the Mall at a cost not to exceed $1000—referred to Public Property committee; from James T. Reagan, asking that he be allowed his regular pay for time lost on account of injuries sustained while in performance of his duties—referred to Highway committee; from the Lawrence Club on Touro street, tendering a flagpole and flag to be located at the foot of the mall—accepted and Alderman Rogers and Councilman Shepley appointed the committee in charge.

A resolution fixing the price paid for teams in the employ of the highway department was introduced by Councilman Vaughan and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways with power to act.

A resolution were passed, fixing the time for the collection of the annual poll tax at October 1 to October 31 inclusive, and directing the city treasurer to pay to Arthur Astor Carey the sum of $3,944.88, at the rate of twelve cents a foot, for the land taken for schoolhouse purposes in the Fifth ward.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on Street Lights a gas lamp was ordered placed at the lower end of Champlin street, and upon that of the committee on Street Signs and Names Cottage place was made Chapel street, and leave was given to withdraw the petition asking that Powel avenue (formerly Howard ave.) be changed to Newport avenue.

The amendment to the plumbing inspector's ordinance was called from the table and passed in concurrence.

The petitions of Anthony Capuccelli and others, for an electric light at the corner of Spring and Franklin streets, and of Patrick H. Hogan and others, for an electric light on Taunston avenue, were referred to the committee on street lights, the latter with power to act.

The petition of the Congregation Jeshuat Israel, asking that the ancient and dilapidated furnishings of the Jewish Synagogue be replaced, at an expense not exceeding $200, to be taken from the Abraham Touro fund, was referred to the committee on finance, with power to act.

The following petitions were received and referred to the committee on streets and highways, all excepting the last two with power to act: Of A. K. Quinn and others, for curbing and macadamizing Thomas street, from John to Golden Hill streets; of Angus McLeod and others, for a sewer in Elliott place, running east from Broadway, opposite Bellow avenue; of Thomas Moon and others, for a continuance of the pipe sewer in Second street, between Hawthorne and Sycamore streets, a distance of about eighty feet; of William M. Austin and others, for grading and repairing Gidley street; of John B. Durfee and others, for curbing and grading Martin street; of Francis P. Lynch, for an extension of the sewer in Grafton street about thirty feet, and of Mary A. Keason and others, for the acceptance, grading and macadamizing of Vernon avenue, from the Middletown line to Broadway.

JOINT CONVENTION.

In joint convention, on recommendation of the Board of Firewards, Quinton Kuin, Jr., was elected foreman of engine company No. 7, and Fletcher W. Lawton of No. 2, to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of John A. Gibson and William J. Ehrhardt, respectively, and Otis A. Fitzpatrick hoseman of No. 7, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Gash. John O. Bailey was elected a weigher of coal and other merchandise.

ALDERMANIC.

Upon the petition of P. H. Corbett and other bottlers, Special Officer W. J. Dunbar was designated as an inspector of junk shops. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Health a resolution was adopted requiring that all complaints regarding the collection of the swill and house offal be turned over to the inspector of nuisances to be by him investigated.

Mayor Boyle announced the appointment of Edwin B. Steel and William L. Weaver as special policemen, and of Special Officer Daniel Sugrue as a member of the permanent police force to succeed the late William H. Dowick, and the board concurred in the appointments. The mayor also announced the detail of special officers for summer duty.

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

Kelley-Lee.

On Thursday evening of this week occurred the wedding of Miss Lillian Margie, daughter of Mr. Peter J. Lee of this city, and Mr. Wm. Powers Kelley of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of the Central Baptist Church, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Harwood E. Read, and was largely attended.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk crepon with trimmings of pearls and Duchesse lace. She carried a bouquet of Bride roses and was attended by Miss Pauline Bennett, niece of the groom, as maid of honor, who was attired in pink mulle. Master Willie Lee, nephew of the bride, acted as page. The ushers were Messr. R. P. Lee, brother of the bride; B. Kelley, brother of the groom; Harry Manuel and A. H. Swan. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Kelley left on the New York boat for a wedding trip. They will reside at St. Johnsbury, Vt. where Mr. Kelley is superintendent of Schools.

Knull-Hudson.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated at Emmanuel church rectory Thursday afternoon, when Miss Abbie C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Hudson, became the bride of Mr. Thomas E., son of Mrs. Frances Kaull. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Porter. The bride wore a travelling gown and was attended by Miss Sadie K. Kaull, sister of the groom, as maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Wanton Gladding. Mr. and Mrs. Kaull left on the afternoon train for Boston.

A very beautiful wedding took place at seven o'clock on the evening July 2d, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James A. Burr, No. 338 Central avenue, Orange, N. J. The house was prettily decorated with wild roses, ferns and daisies. The bride Miss Elizabeth May Stedman, wore a gown of white silk trimmed with chiffon, white roses, and a tulle veil, and was given away by her mother. Her niece, Miss Emily Burr, wearing a gown of pale pink silk and lace, was maid of honor. The groom, Mr. William F. Harpel, was attended by his nephew, Mr. Will Harpel, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Harpel will travel until September 1st, when they will begin housekeeping at 108 North Eighth street, Shamokin, Penn. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. N. H. Stedman, of Orange, N. J., formerly of this city, and a sister of Mr. P. H. Stedman of this city and of Mr. Stephen Stedman, at one time associate editor of the MERCURY.

The officers of Polly Lawton Council, Daughters of Liberty, were installed Thursday evening by deputy state councillor Mrs. L. L. Whelden of Providence.

Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield, of Providence, and family have taken one of the Land Trust Co.'s cottages near the bathing beach for the season.

Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell of Boston has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cottrell this week.

Mrs. Harvey J. Lockrow and Miss Lockrow are visiting friends in Attleboro, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burdick are at Bethlehem, N. H.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Presented by JAMES O. SWAN.

Copy of a Letter from the Government of the Colony of Rhode Island concerning the Quakers.

"Much Honored Gentlemen,—Please you to understand, that there has come to our view a letter (dated Boston, Sept. 12, 1657.) subscribed by the honored gentlemen commissioners of the United Colonies, the contents whereof are a request concerning certain people called Quakers, coming among us lately, &c.

"For people making much profession of Christian humility the communication referred to was sufficiently domineering and arrogant. Rhode Island was an independent colony, and not a member of the confederacy, under no obligation of obedience or loyalty, yet their course was prescribed under a threat. The government of that colony, however, deported themselves with moderation and good temper, and presented their views in the following temperate answer, addressed to the General Court of Massachusetts.

"Our desire in all things possible, to pursue after and keep fair and loving correspondence with all the Colonies, and with all our countrymen of New England; and to which purpose we have endeavored (and shall still endeavor) to answer the desires and requests from all parts of the country, coming unto us, in all just and equal returns, to which end the colony have made seasonable provision to preserve a just and equal intercourse between the colonies and us, by giving justice to any that demand it among us, and by returning such who make escapes from you or from the other colonies, being such as fly from the hands of justice, for matters of crime done or committed amongst you, &c. And as concerning these quakers (so called) which are now amongst us, we have no law among us whereby to punish any for only declaring by words, &c, their minds and understandings concerning the things and ways of God, as to salvation and an eternal condition. And we, moreover find, that in those places where these people aforesaid, in this colony, are most of all suffered to declare themselves freely, and are only opposed by arguments in discourse, there they least of all desire to come, and we are informed that they begin to loath this place, for they are not opposed by the civil authority, but with all patience and meekness are suffered to say over their pretended revelations and admonitions, nor are they like or able to gain many here to their way; and surely we find that they delight to be persecuted by civil powers, and when they are so, they are like to gain more adherents by the conceit of their patient sufferings, than by consent to their pernicious sayings. And yet we conceive, that their doctrines tend to very absolute cutting down and overturning relations and civil government among men, if generally received. But, as the damage that may in likelihood accrue to the neighboring colonies by their being here entertained, we conceive it will not prove so dangerous (as also it might in regard to the course taken by you to send them away out of the country, as they come among you. But, however, at present, we judge it requisite (and do intend) to commend the consideration of their extravagant outgoings unto the General Assembly of our Colony in March next, where we hope there will be such order taken as may in all courteous and loving respects; and with desire of all honest and fair commence with you, and the rest of our honored and beloved countrymen, —we rest—Yours in all loving respects to serve you.

Benedict Arnold, President.
William Baulston, Randall Holden,
Arthur Fenner, William Field.

"In Plymouth the Quakers were not so roughly handled as in Massachusetts, where many were whipped, some were branded, and Harden, Copeland and Rouse, three single young men, had each his right ear cut off in the prison at Boston, the 16th of September, in which mutilated condition they came to Rhode Island."

"Humphey Norton, one of their teachers and authors, was sent out of Plymouth Colony in 1657 for being an extravagant person. On Election day, June 1st, 1658, he and John Rouse came again to Plymouth, and were taken up and whipt, Norton twenty-three lashes and Rouse fifteen, which Bishop says, 'there received for no other thing but coming into the Colony *in the will of God.*' Though the records inform us, that when they were brought before the Assembly June 3d, Norton said unto the Governor sundry times, Thou liest! and said unto him, *Thomas thou art a malicious man &c.* And that for these things, and for refusing the oath of allegiance to any civil government, they were there whipt, and for officers fees, were imprisoned till the 10th, when they were released and went to Rhode Island.

"This year (1658) in Massachusetts on the 20th of October, William Robinson, Mamaduke Stevenson and Mary Dyre received the sentence of death which was executed upon the two men, the 27th of October. The woman was brought with them to the gallows, (with the halter round her neck) but at the intercession of her son, of Newport, and others, she was then reprieved and sent away. She returned again the next spring and was hanged June 1st, 1660.

"We shall not proceed any further in detailing the severities exercised in the other colonies toward the Quakers, but we refer the reader to the history of those colonies, and those times, for a particular account of that extraordinary fanaticism on the part of the first Quakers, and the still more extraordinary remedy resorted to by the Colonial Governments.

"Rhode Island remained inflexibly firm to her original purpose, the Quakers were allowed in common with all other sects, to promulgate their doctrines and recruit their numbers within her jurisdiction. The society became large and respectable, especially on the Island, and a meeting house was built not long after this time in the town of Newport for their accommodation. Many of the first persons in the Colony became members of the society, among which may be numbered Governor Coddington and several others of the first settlers and proprietors of the Island. Being unmolested by penal laws in this colony, they soon settled down into orderly, moral and industrious habits, and although they were strict and severe in enforcing their own peculiar system among all the members of the society, they were nevertheless liberal and charitable to the rest of the world.

"The first yearly meeting of Friends in New England, and probably in America, was held in the house of Governor Coddington, before their meeting house was erected (1659). The Yearly meeting for New England was then established at Newport where it has ever since continued.

*Mary Dyre resided in Newport, and was the wife of William Dyre, senior, one of the first purchasers of Rhode Island from the Indian Sachems.

Gossip.

An important social event at Newport this summer, says an exchange, will be the visit of the Duke of Manchester, chiefly because the young man is marriageable and can trade a dukedom for a fortune. The duke's mother was formerly Consuelo Yznaga, sister of Fernando Yznaga and namesake of the Duchess of Marlborough. She is an intimate friend of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, whom she will visit at Marble House after her stay at Wakehurst, where she will be the guest of James J. Van Alen. The young duke is just nineteen, well educated, and a possessor of three country seats, Kimbolton Castle and Brompton Park, in Huntingdonshire, and Tandaragee Castle, in County Armagh, Ireland.

☞The first semi-weekly hops of the season were given at the Casino Monday and Friday evenings. The attendance at each was as good as could be expected so early in the season.

Mrs. Albert Prentiss of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

Mr. Theo. F. Moran, Jr., is spending the summer here.

Miss Stella Willoughby is guest of Mrs. Livingston Mason on Halidon Hill.

Mr. J. Hude Beekman and Mr. Sidney Woollett entertained at the Casino grill rooms on Monday.

Mr. John Foster and Miss Foster, of Boston, have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence are at the Eldridge villa on Ochre Point.

Mr. Richard Butler of New York is guest of Mr. D. H. King, Jr., at "Whitehall."

Mrs. Wm. Grosvenor entertained at luncheon and at dinner this week.

Miss M. E. Wardwell of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews.

Judge Bookstaver is entertaining Mr. Edward W. S. Johnston of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Black of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Potter.

The Newport Clam Bake Club had its first bake of the season on Saturday at the Easton Point clubhouse.

Count Hadik has arrived for the season.

Mr. Isaac Iselin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

Miss Gammell entertained at luncheon Wednesday.

Mr. Gordon McKay entertained at dinner Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller of New York have arrived for the season.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at dinner Wednesday evening.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner Thursday evening.

Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained at luncheon on Thursday.

Mrs. C. L. Best will give a reception on Wednesday in honor of Baron and Baroness DeLeyay.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained at dinner Thursday evening.

The report that a swimming match has been arranged between two prominent society men, Mr. C. M. Oelrichs of Newport and Mr. Robert Balston of Narragansett Pier, for $1000 a side, the course to be from the Pier to this city, sounds a little "faky" to say the least. The course named is about ten miles, through a sea that at its best is very choppy, and for a man to swim it without assistance would be impossible. Messrs. Oelrichs and Ralston may try it but if it is required that to win one must cover the course, it is a safe bet that neither loses his wager.

Raising Up.

Wednesday evening Weenat Shassitt Tribe No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, received an official visit from Deputy Great Sachem C. C. Phillips and suite of Providence. The visitation was made for the purpose of raising up the chiefs of the Tribe for the ensuing six months to their respective stumps. Beside the great chiefs there were present visitors from the up-the-river tribes, who were interested to visit the tribe which during the past six months has adopted more than a hundred pale faces and carried them safely through the dangers of the several degrees, so that they could sit in the wigwam on Wednesday evening full-fledged chiefs. The visiting great chiefs were warm in their praise of Weenat Shassitt Tribe's work for the Order, as they were also for the excellent and artistic manner in which the Hunters' degree was exemplified for their benefit. For enthusiasm and real honest work in Redmanship, as well as in point of numbers, there is no tribe in the state ahead of Weenat Shassitt. At the close of business the visitors were entertained at the Red Men's Club, departing for their homes at an early hour Thursday morning by special boat.

Miss Louise Thomas has returned from a visit to friends in Fall River.

A HARVEST OF TARES.

By HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN.

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CHAPTER IV.

It was noticed by the pastor when the quartet was well under way that Mr. Falck's second violin had undergone some strange transformation. In the place of its former mechanical correctness it displayed now a degree of animation which was astonishing. The very moment Hulda, who played the piano treble, gave him the key his G string was seized with a tremulous shiver which was instantly perceived by the pastor's sensitive ear. And with what stateliness and melodious beauty the four parts flowed together in the noble andante! What joyous sweep and fervor in the allegro! What glorious, reckless abandon in the scherzo, and what exquisite fullness and richness of consonance in the grand and simple themes! The pastor had never in his life enjoyed Beethoven as he did this evening. It was not that Mr. Falck's playing was in any wise remarkable. But he was not only mechanically but also mentally in tune with the music, and that little breath of inspiration gave warmth and color to his performance, which hitherto had been cold and colorless. Hulda, too, who was profoundly musical, felt herself hurried on as if by a magic impulse. Her fingers seemed to move in accordance with a higher will than her own and produce the most thrilling effects. Now and then the beauty of some particularly noble passage would ripple with a delicious shudder down her spine, and the strain would steal into her blood and make her pulses bound to the changing measure of her theme. But what was above all glorious was a certain rhythmical intoxication as the four united parts swept on in magnificent unity as if swayed by one harmonious impulse.

It was 10 o'clock (a very late hour in a country parsonage) before the pastor put down his violin and with many caressing touches swathed it in a silk cloth before depositing it in its case, lined with green baize. He was in such a glow of pleasure that he heard or saw nothing that went on about him, but only hummed with waving gestures snatches of reminiscent melody.

"But, my dear Mr. Falck," he cried, seizing the curate with friendly vehemence by the lapel of his coat, "we must get to know each other, you and I. To be frank, I have until today regarded you as a musical amateur. I had no idea you could play like that. Why have you hidden your light under a bushel?"

"I have not done so purposely," Mr. Falck replied, visibly withdrawing like a turtle into his shell.

"Well, then, you have simply been bewitched. There has been some evil spell upon you which has disguised you, with a bear skin, as it were. But now I should like to know who has broken the spell and revealed the prince."

"I don't know, I'm sure, Mr. Pastor. I have always played as well as I could, and if tonight I have succeeded in pleasing you I think it must be due to your own mood rather than to any skill of mine."

"Oh, fiddlesticks! Don't try to catch so old a bird as I am in so clumsy a trap. However, I have no business to pry into your secrets. Good night."

He kissed his two daughters, lighted his long meerschaum pipe and walked into his office, where he was in the habit of working for an hour before going to bed. Magda, seizing one of the three armed candlesticks upon the piano, lighted his way through the dusky hall, leaving Falck and Hulda alone in the parlor.

The air seemed charged with excitement to both of them as soon as they found themselves tete-a-tete. Hulda, in whose nerves the music was still vibrating, stood at the piano, which she was closing, and the big lamp, which was the only remaining light in the room, projected her shadow, huge and strangely distorted, upon the opposite wall. She was debating in her mind whether she should yield to the impulse which bade her remain and encourage the curate in his infatuation, or whether she should obey her nobler self, which bade her resist the temptation. She well knew that Mr. Falck was a man of too small a caliber to fetter her wayward fancy, and she was well acquainted, too, with the line of conduct which duty demanded. But somehow a complex feeling, being in part the mere feminine desire for conquest and in part a vague, emotional yearning, overruled all her scruples and made her do the thing which she had determined not to do. It was, as I have said, the music in her blood—a sweet, irresistible rhythm which throbbed in the air, in her brain and in her heart.

"Mr. Falck," she said, turning abruptly about and showing him a face from every inch of which smiles were breaking, "tell me what made you want to become a clergyman."

"Why, how do you mean?" he inquired, startled by the suddenness of the query.

"Why, I mean of course why didn't you become a doctor or an army officer or—or—something nice?" she finished, laughing.

"Then you don't think it nice to be a clergyman?"

"Why, yes, of course. When papa is a clergyman, how could I think it otherwise?"

"Then, if you will pardon me, I am afraid I fail to catch your meaning."

"Now, please, Mr. Falck, don't be stupid," she begged with comic urgency.

"But how can I help it, Miss Hulda?" he answered humbly. "You know, I have never associated with young ladies. I shouldn't wonder if I do appear stupid to them."

Somehow she liked that remark, and there was a manly simplicity in the way he uttered it which made it doubly attractive. She detected now that there was a great refinement in Mr. Falck's features and a kind of scholarly severity which was not at all displeasing. Of the tired look in his eyes, which at their first meeting had impressed her, there was not a trace left. On the contrary, there was a strange perturbation in the glance he fixed upon her and a curious, insistent intentness which made her for a moment uncomfortable.

"Do you mean to say that—that—you never have had a—a—love affair?" she asked breathlessly.

"Yes, I mean to say that," he replied earnestly, "and I may add, Miss Hulda, that I have not only never had one, but I have never come within miles of having one."

"Isn't that strange?" she murmured.

"No, it isn't strange, Miss Hulda. My mother filled my whole life while she was alive, and since she died I somehow never had the courage to—to—take any one into my confidence," he finished cautiously.

Hulda had imagination enough to picture to herself the lonely life of the sorrowing son, and once more her heart warmed toward him. His shyness and his fear of her sex seemed, on the whole, commendable. It was perfectly true that a man situated as he was would have to be on his guard lest he be entangled in the net that was spread at his feet by designing women. Somehow her interests seemed mysteriously identified with his, and it never for an instant occurred to her to class herself among the unscrupulous enchantresses who plotted against his peace of mind.

Having removed the sheets of music from the piano and her father's violin stand, she walked rather aimlessly across the floor and seated herself with a vaguely expectant air in the corner of the sofa. He ignored the implied invitation, if indeed he understood it, and kept walking up and down the floor, sending her each time he passed her a whiff of that odor of fine cigars with which his clothes were impregnated. This odor had to Hulda become, in a way, associated with her thought of him and seemed to express his personality. Her father, too, smelled of tobacco, but it was a cheap mixture called Tidemand's Petum, and all other males of her acquaintance moved, like the gods in Homer, in the same invisible cloud, which did not, however, impress the sense by its fragrance. There was no one but Mr. Falck who smoked imported regalias, the very perfume of which proclaimed their expensiveness.

It became apparent to her after awhile that he was struggling with some weighty matter which perhaps he lacked the courage to utter. He had certainly paused and repassed her for the twentieth time when he paused abruptly in front of her with a glance full of troublous doubt and entreaty.

"I wish I had never seen you, Miss Hulda," he said with sad sincerity. He remained still standing, as if wishing to say more, but finding no words adequate to convey his feeling he shook his head with melancholy resignation and resumed his walk.

"You are not exactly complimentary," she cried with mock gayety.

"No; I wish I were. I wish I had learned the art to say agreeable nothings. But there is a sort of leaden weight in my thought as in my speech and a detestable seriousness, which I cannot shake off. There was a time when I prided myself on this and looked down with pity on the light hearted levity of youth. But you have taught me to regard this gravity of mind as mere clumsiness, lack of mental agility and that quick tact which makes intercourse smooth and agreeable."

"Why, Mr. Falck, what a presumptuous person I must be if I have taught you all that! I assure you I had not the remotest intention of playing the pedagogue to you."

"No; I am aware of that. But you could not help it. It was not by anything you said that you taught me this lesson of humility. It was by your mere presence, the air which surrounded you, which was always charged with—with—a certain contempt for me and my own idea of myself."

"Contempt! Isn't that rather a strong word?"

"Yes, but not too strong. Confess it, Miss Hulda. You did despise me, and perhaps you do yet."

Mr. Falck did not dream that he was in this uncomfortable candor displaying the very clumsiness, the lack of savoir vivre, which he had just been lamenting. Hulda, though she possessed to perfection what he lacked, became ill at ease under the terrible scrutiny of his soul searching eyes and queries.

"My dear Mr. Falck," she ejaculated evasively, "why must we discuss such unpleasant topics?"

"Then you refuse to answer?"

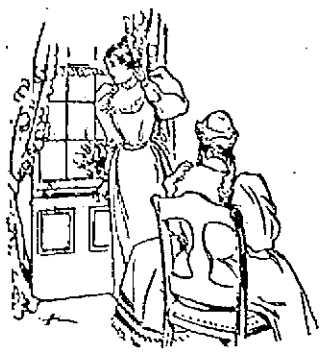
"It isn't fair of you to be driving me into a corner."

He was evidently unprepared for the admission which her evasion implied, and after having gazed at her for a moment reproachfully he resumed his monotonous walk upon the floor. Amid the annoyance which she could not repress there arose a vague sense of triumph that she now had him completely at her feet. Preliminarily therefore she had no more use for him, for her object was accomplished. She had demonstrated her power and taught his masculine self sufficiency the needed lesson. But somehow she was unable to dismiss him at this stage. A mere foolish femininity in her sent out groping tendrils toward him, touching him in a wary and tentative way, as if ready to let go of him if he should prove to be unpleasant. She had the feeling of being launched upon the first act of a drama with a mild expectation of more to follow, and it seemed absurd to withdraw just as the plot promised to become interesting.

CHAPTER V.

The Romans kept in their houses an altar to Vesta and fed an eternal flame in her honor. This Vesta, the genius of the home, though we recognize no more her sway in the old symbolic way, pervades many a modern household with her mild radiance. Particularly in the country, where neighbors are scarce and life falls into a pleasant routine, the domestic warmth from the invisible vestal altar is apt to draw people together, and mere propinquity and the attractive force of habit foster a friendly interest and familiarity which in time are accepted by good humdrum people as a fair substitute for love. I fancy that this is the raison d'etre of the majority of marriages among the rural gentry in Norway, and Mrs. Brinckman, who was a profound connoisseur of human nature, had at first refrained from all interference in the relation of Mr. Falck and her daughter because she had counted on the assistance of the all pervasive and all powerful goddess Vesta. She had observed with satisfaction that the period of indifference was past, and that both from time to time were deeply agitated. She knew by intuition, for Hulda did not confide in her, that they quarreled, and she regarded that on the whole as a favorable symptom. Sometimes they failed to see each other across the table at breakfast and dinner, and Mr. Falck wore a look of perturbation and anxiety which received its needed commentary in Hulda's taciturnity and majestic demeanor. The sapient mother, who had anticipated a somewhat tumultuous first and second act in the drama which she had plotted, felt, however, a trifle disappointed at the slowness of its progress. There were days when it seemed to have come to an absolute standstill, and the two principal actors appeared to have lapsed into a state of weary passivity. Ten months had now passed since the curate's arrival, and an engagement was not yet in sight. Mrs. Brinckman therefore resolved to stimulate her daughter's conscience by reminding her of what great issues were at stake in her decision. She was a formidable lady, this placid and sagacious matron, and there was nothing that her daughter dreaded more than a tete-a-tete with her. Forceful as she was herself and by no means a lightweight in point of character, she felt nevertheless insignificant and almost helpless in those direful interviews with her mother. The air of the blue room—a rarely used guest chamber with a large flowered wall paper—to which she was summoned on such occasions, was charged with a terrible solemnity. The fact that the bishop when he came on his annual tour of inspection slept in this apartment seemed somehow to invest it with an august dignity not unmixed with dread. Hulda remembered distinctly how in earlier years all the brass lion heads on the bureau and washstand made faces at her during the half hour while she crouched in a corner, waiting to be taken to task for her childish delinquencies. The lion heads, to be sure, had no terrors for her now, but there were yet hideous suggestions lurking in the pattern of the wall paper and diabolical profiles which she had expended much ingenuity in detecting during the penitential hours of her pinafore period. There was something in the atmosphere of the place which made her a child again in the presence of a chastising parent and reduced her self respect and dignity to nil. She was aware that with her mother no subterfuges would avail. Mrs. Brinckman could not, like her husband, be put off with flattery or affectionate cajolery. She had a most uncomfortable way of stripping the subject under discussion of all sentimental drapery and exhibiting it in its pitiless nudity. Hulda, in three blue room interviews, had now got the benefit of her opinion concerning her conduct to Mr. Falck, and there was not much room for illusion.

It is not to be denied that life seemed to be a dreary affair to the girl when she was thus confronted with the stern face of duty. Mr. Falck, as soon as he presented himself in the light of an inevitable destiny, became almost odious to her, though there were even then moments when she did him the justice to exculpate him from complicity in the plot. He was, in fact, so touchingly ignorant of the sinister role he was playing that Hulda was often tempted to open his eyes and claim him as a confederate. She felt herself growing weaker in her opposition and foresaw the time when, from sheer exhaustion, she might acquiesce in any arrangement



The atmosphere of the place made her a child again.

that was made for her. A man, she reasoned, even though he were a curate, would have a sense of chivalry which would make him loath to impose himself upon a girl who frankly declared that she would not and could not love him. He would disdain to take advantage of any pressure that was brought to bear upon her by those whose command she could not ignore. Again and again she hinted in his presence at this state of affairs, hoping that his divination would supply what she left unsaid. But his forte lay evidently not in this direction, for he returned her look of anxious scrutiny with a puzzled frown. And another couple of days passed and another, until piecemeal and by slow and reluctant admissions the whole story was finally revealed.

Mr. Falck, to do him justice, was honestly shocked when he learned that he had been selected as the instrument of this cruel parental tyranny. He was by this time deeply in love with Hulda and had perhaps begun to entertain a vague hope of winning her on his own merits. Her appeal to him, as it were, against himself was therefore a terrible disillusionizer. But as he was in the helpless state of infatuation when the presence of the beloved on any terms is preferable to her absence, he accepted her confidence in good part and comforted and reassured her to the best of his ability. He suppressed himself with stern persistence in his capacity of lover and strove heroically to act the friend. He identified himself so completely with her interests, even when they were opposed to his own, that she was forced day by day to revise her judgment of him and admire much in him which she had been predisposed to criticise. As she was cut off from confiding in Magda (because Magda couldn't keep a secret from her mother) she was impelled to resort more and more frequently to Mr. Falck, whose patience was wonderful and upon whose sympathy she could always count with delightful certainty. She was particularly at pains when her conscience pricked her to excuse her mother by emphasizing her great love of her only son, which would seem to make the sacrifice of one girl out of six an affair of minor consequence. Mr. Falck would then cite instances from sacred and profane history of similar sacrifices and compare her to Jephtha's daughter and to Iphigenia, only with the difference that they were sacrificed, not by their mothers, but by their fathers. It was indeed wonderful how these historic parallels lifted the affair out of the everyday humdrum reality and invested it with poetic dignity. In fact, Hulda, when she came to contemplate her situation in this light, began to feel quite heroic, and she was grateful to Mr. Falck for opening this new vista in her life and supplying a little imaginative coloring to the dreary monotony of her existence. She scarcely suspected that it was herself who supplied this element, while he merely cited the dry and colorless facts. But like every rich and generous nature she knew no meum and tuum in the region of mind and lavishly credited to her poorer companion what she drew from her own abundant stores.

It was two days before Christmas eve that an incident occurred which I fancy neither of the persons concerned had anticipated. The great annual ceremony in country houses called the slaughtering was in progress, and the parsonage was pervaded from cellar to garret by savory odors. A manservant with a white towel about his head was standing in the hall wielding a large pestle with which he was pounding a mixed meat dough in a large marble mortar. Every time the door of the kitchen was opened fresh whiffs of tantalizing dishes escaped, and you saw Mrs. Brinckman and Magda, with white aprons enveloping half of their persons, lifting ladles filled with appetizing substances in various stages of preparation. The three oldest girls had divided the care of the household between them, each taking her week in the kitchen under the general supervision of the mother, and this happened to be Magda's week.

Hulda was seated at the piano singing to Mr. Falck, who, according to his habit, was strolling up and down on the floor. It was the exquisite, roguish lilt of Kjerulf to Bjornson's "The fox he lurked 'neath the birchen root," and she sang it with a wanton gayety and abandon which made the curate's sedate blood strangely uneasy. Then with an abrupt change of mood she wandered away into a richly melodious voluntary full of sadness and sweet resignation, out of which rose now and then a wild and passionate cry for life and joy and happiness. And that again glided through a series of vaguely articulate sighs into "Synnov's Song," with its ineffable tenderness and yearning. Just as Hulda had finished the third verse Magda, all aglow with kitchen fire and housewifely dignity, appeared in the door against an illuminated background of stoves, candles and busy domestic industry.

"Mother says to stop that singing at once," she said, emphasizing each word with the ladle she held in her hand. "The maids are losing their heads from listening to you and sugar the meat and salt the cake."

"I will stop," said Hulda, quietly rising from the piano.

She noticed as she turned her head that Mr. Falck's eyes where riveted with a singular intensity of interest on her sister as she stood gesticulating with her scepter of domestic authority. She knew that there was something in the vision of the girl which revealed her in a new light and made her double attractive to him.

"She reminds me of Penelope," he said with a slow smile when the door had closed upon the pleasant apparition.

"Why of Penelope?" asked Hulda with a little note of asperity.

"You know there is a scene in the 'Odyssey,'" Mr. Falck replied blandly, "where the clamorous and insolent suitors are devouring the substance of Ulysses, slaying his bullocks and roasting them over the fire. And Penelope moves among them with beautiful housewifely dignity as if wholly unconscious of her beauty, and she spins the sea blue wool and weaves at the loom, patiently and heroically faithful, longing for the return of her lord."

"Dear me, how can Magda suggest all that to you? I am not aware that she has ever been troubled by clamorous or insolent suitors."

She was aware before she had finished this remark that she was saying an ungenerous thing and that the motive which prompted her was an ignoble one. She had cherished so long the notion of turning her lover over to Magda—had, in fact, been half disposed to win him for that very purpose—and now when the prospect presented itself it appeared distinctly unattractive. She was so ashamed of herself that she could have wept. Where was now the nobility on which she had prided herself? Did she lack the generosity to renounce a lover whom she did not want? Was she jealous of her sister for winning a little of the admiration which she had herself spurned?

Hulda lay awake half the night meditating this problem. If it was disagreeable to her to have Mr. Falck divert his admiration to Magda, why, then, she had surely deceived herself in believing that she cared nothing about him. She was much humbled in her estimation of herself when she arose the next morning and found herself utterly unable to carry out her plans to bring about an engagement between the curate and her younger sister. Mr. Falck made various tentative approaches to the domestic Penelope during the following week, and though yet under Hulda's influence and anxious for her approval was (as it appeared to her) less persistent in his attentions. He was not exactly recreant or disloyal, but it did seem to her jealous fancy that he displayed symptoms of vacillation. He was perhaps beginning to weary of his long, unrewarded devotion and looking for an excuse for ridding himself of the intangible bonds that oppressed him. It was the suspicion that his mood toward her had undergone this subtle change which made Hulda redouble her efforts to keep him. Her feeling for him was of a very mixed and complex kind, and she would have been unable to give a rational account of it. But she was induced to believe that the friendship which had sprung up between them had imperceptibly changed to love. When she appealed to Mr. Falck to help her frustrate the plot by which he was himself to benefit, she had by that very appeal entangled herself in a relation to him which involved the success of the plot or made it superfluous. It was terribly confusing. She gave up all hope of unraveling the tangled skein. But before the new year was a week old she had taken her resolve to daily no longer, and the next day she became engaged to Mr. Falck.

CHAPTER VI.

The engagement was a little over a week old, and the visits of presentation to all the neighboring gentry were about to be made when the pastor received a letter from a high official in Christiania informing him that in accordance with a recent resolution of the parliament a commission had been appointed to estimate the expenses of a projected railroad through the valley and to stake out an experimental route. The writer, who had been a friend of the pastor in his student days, added that he had procured an appointment on the commission for a nephew of his, whose guardian he had the misfortune to be, and he begged Mr. Brinckman, for the sake of the days of auld lang syne, that he would keep an eye on the young man and if possible give him lodgings in his house. So important a matter could not be decided without a family council, and Mr. Brinckman and his wife retired for an hour and a half to the blue room, where they discussed the proposition in all its possible and impossible bearings. The first consideration which presented itself to both was the value of the great official's friendship and influence to Fritz when in years to come connections of that sort would be worth more than genius, learning or anything that gold could buy. Secondly, the money which the young man would pay for his board might be saved and would go far toward paying for Fritz's schooling in the city. Neither the pastor nor his wife liked exactly the way the august uncle spoke of his nephew, but as Hulda was engaged and Magda was a good and obedient girl who would be sure to be guided by her parents in matters of the heart the advantages of the proposition seemed far to outweigh the risks. The pastor had some scruples about sowing tares in the domestic wheatfield, as he expressed it, but he was, as usual, overridden by his wife, who declared that she would keep her eyes open and promptly uproot the tare if it grew too lustily or showed the least disposition to become troublesome. Reassured by this promise, the pastor acquiesced and gave his consent. A favorable reply was therefore returned, and within a fortnight Olaf Brun, the reprobate nephew, made his appearance at the parsonage. Though the work of the railway commission was not to commence until the spring, his uncle had seized the opportunity to remove him from the temptations of the capital. In its official version, however, the incident was interpreted to mean that young Mr. Brun needed rural solitude for the prosecution of his engineering studies.

It was not strange that a man preceded by such a reputation should have made something of a sensation on his arrival. All the girls, with the exception of Hulda, were breathless with expectation. They had an idea no doubt that the visitor would have an air of fascinating wickedness, such as their simple rural fancy had conjured up from the scant reading that had been permitted them. Magda and Stina, who were watching the arrival of the steamer from their windows on the second floor, nearly choked with excitement when they saw him, and the world went out in utter blankness to them the moment he was out of sight. And yet he was very far from answering to their expectations. What they saw was a slight, shapely figure enveloped in a voluminous cape, a handsome face, agreeable but rather vague features and a great exuberance of blond hair that waved forth from under the broad hat brim. It was but a glimpse they had of him as he walked rapidly across the gangway, followed by a porter who carried his trunk. His breath, which the cold made visible, hung for a moment in the still air before it vanished, while that of the porter blew forth in two straight columns like that of a panting horse.

The family had regarded it as beneath their dignity on this occasion to welcome the stranger on the pier, and only Nils, the groom, was there to receive him. Fritz, who stood up on the brow of the hill, half hidden behind the leafless hedges, put him down after a brief inspection as "soft" and walked disgustedly over to the stable, where he sat down on the shaft of a cart to wait for Nils. To while away the time he took down the best whip from the wall and cracked it with mute satisfaction until his friend arrived. Nils said nothing, but spat expressively out of the corner of his mouth. They were a peculiarly laconic pair, these two, and wasted few words in conversation. Moreover, if either had anything on his mind, it was a reason for not talking about it except in the most cautious and round about way. The boy was so anxious for the groom's approval that he usually refrained from committing himself before he had ascertained what Nils thought. And Nils, who was fully aware of his authority, exercised it in a cantankerous way and with a certain delight in his own contrariness.

"Reckon they'll make a parson of you after all," he said as he took out of the chest a jar of grease and began to

(Continued on third page.)

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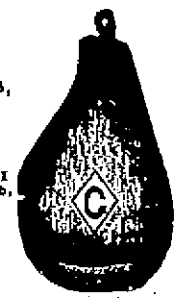

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Providence, arr	8 55	11 47	3 24	6 15	8 55	....
Boston "	10 10	1 15	4 30	7 25	11 00	....
New York	2 00	4 30	7 30	11 00	[illegible]	7 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Leave

	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 03	....	8 00	10 03	1 02	5 00
Boston		6 45	10 03	1 03	3 45	7 00
Providence		8 03	11 00	2 00	5 00	8 20
Newport, arr	6 30	9 43	1 00	4 00	7 00	10 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

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1893 TIME TABLE 1893

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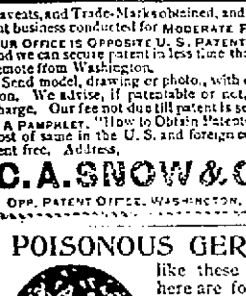

like these shown here are found in the expectoration of consumptives. They are minute, living organisms, which have just begun to grow and feed upon the lungs. They multiply with amazing rapidity in the tissues and air passages where they find warmth and moisture. These parasites are the direct cause of Consumption. To cure the disease, these germs must be destroyed.

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A HARVEST OF TARES.

(Continued from second page.

rub a harness that hung on the wall. He knew that he could say nothing more wounding to the boy than to predict that he would become a parson.

"No, they won't," declared Fritz, with a sharp crack of the whip.

"That ain't the way ter crack a whip, you silly," Nils observed, taking the whip and producing a crack like that of a pistol shot.

Fritz hung his head for awhile with a deep sense of humiliation, then resumed his practice in a dispirited way.

"Can't do it," said the groom and spat contemptuously. "Yer arm is like a girl's, soft like pulp."

"Now, Nils, that ain't fair. You just feel that," cried the boy, stung to the quick. He doubled up his arm, gritting his teeth to keep the muscle tense, and invited his friend to feel it.

"Ye orter ha' been a gal," Nils proceeded with malicious pleasure, "or suthin like that long haired chap as came today by the steamer."

"Now, you just feel that," Fritz persisted, having now rolled up his sleeve and presenting a very respectable biceps as hard as twisted cord.

"Wait till ye've got suthin ter show, or, for a sample, take a squint at that," and Nils bared a long and hairy arm with awe inspiring biceps.

Fritz, deeply discouraged, covered up his slender arm and with an air of resignation hung the whip on the wall.

"For a parson, though, that ain't a bad arm," remarked Nils when, on consideration, he thought he had teased him enough.

"I told you I wasn't going to be a parson."

"Yes, but you hain't got nothing ter say about it. They'll make a parson of yer whether you would or no."

"Mr. Falck says I am the worst Latin scholar he ever knew," Fritz declared boastfully, "and he says I won't even get into the university."

"Well, then, they'll make yo suthin like that fancy chap with the yaller mustache as has come up from Christiany ter make fun for the gals."

"I don't want to be like him, either. I want to be as strong as you are, Nils."

Fritz here drew from his pocket a roll of plug tobacco, which in a half diffident way he held out toward Nils. The latter affected for awhile not to see it, then took it grudgingly, smelled it with a critical frown and put it in his pocket. The boy wanted a more elaborate opinion on the new arrival, so as to determine his own attitude toward him, and he knew that his mentor had not a soul above bribes.

"Do you think I could lick him?" he queried after a pause, during which he had been watching Nils' face with interest.

"I wouldn't be in a hurry to tackle him," Nils observed, much conciliated by the gift. "Not that ye mightn't get the better of him, but Miss Huldy, she's bound to take his part, and then yo know ye'll get worsted."

"Oh, pshaw!" Fritz exclaimed, with fine contempt. "You don't suppose I'm afraid of a girl, do you?"

"You'd be afraid of her, I tell you, if she gets her dander up."

Nils had always professed a great respect for Hulda and had aroused a dim jealousy in the bosom of his pupil by his outspoken admiration.

"But Hulda is engaged to Mr. Falck," Fritz protested. "What, then, has she got to do with this curly headed fellow?"

Nils paused in his work, drew his mouth up on one side and exhibited a smile of profound cynicism.

"Begad," he said, "she has more sense than ter stick ter that skinny owl when she can get a better."

"But you just said, Nils," the boy persisted eagerly, "that you didn't think much of him. You called him a fancy chap."

"Well, I ain't a gal. If I was, most likely I should think heaps of him."

CHAPTER VII.

Mrs. Brinckman had put a handful of salted rose leaves on the parlor stove, and the room was filled with a faint perfume. On a conical stand before one of the windows a score of flowering plants were displayed, and the bright winter sunshine which poured in unobstructed cast shadows of tables and chairs across the uncarpeted floor. There was an air of cheerfulness and homely comfort in the large room which impressed Olaf Brun most pleasantly as the pastor opened the door for him and ushered him across the threshold. Hulda, who had been sitting at the piano letting her fingers run idly over the keys, rose as he entered, and her eyes lighted up visibly at the sight of him as she returned his greeting. There was something engaging and genial in his face, his smile, his whole presence. He was distinctly what is called a charming man, a little bit of a lady killer perhaps, with an air of past conquests hovering about him. His gallantry was impressive, even a trifle flamboyant at times, and you could see that he prided himself on it. For a man of his years he had seen a good deal of the world, and being well born and with good connections he had evidently been flattered and somewhat spoiled. He had made for himself a role, an ideal, if you like, which was that of the civilized man who had been abroad and was largely versed in many things and condescended slightly to his rustic fellow countrymen who had not enjoyed such privileges. He was fastidious, smoked expensive cigars and was not above using perfumes. He liked to hear himself speak and often grew extremely animated under the stimulus of his own eloquence. He was rather slight of figure, but carried himself as if he thought himself much larger than he was. There was nothing suggestive of the civil engineer about him, but his costume, as well as a certain insinuating grace in his manner of address, suggested some artistic occupation. A bright youthfulness shone out of his blue eyes, and there was an air about him of almost exaggerated politeness. His features were well formed and handsome, and his smile diffused over them a warm geniality which made them almost beautiful. He wore a black velvet jacket and gray trousers which were wider than fashion then prescribed. Nor was the large, flaming necktie wanting, tied in a bold knot, with dying ends.

If the good pastor had not been blind as a bat, he would have noticed with what amazing promptness the young man, the very moment the introductions were at an end, gravitated toward Hulda and could scarcely tear himself from her side when Mrs. Brinckman entered. He managed in two minutes to make an extremely unfavorable impression upon that sagacious lady. She weighed him and found him wanting. His somewhat florid manner and elaborate politeness prejudiced her because they seemed to argue an absence of the solider qualities of mind and heart.

"I esteem myself extremely fortunate," he said as he made her his most deferential obeisance, "in being able to spend the preliminary months of study in such a charming spot and amid such delightful people."

"Are you not a trifle rash in your conclusions," she queried, with her rigid smile, "in pronouncing us delightful on a ten minutes' acquaintance?"

"Not at all. You know I am a creature of quick intuitions, and my first impressions are generally unerring. It is very rarely yet that I have had occasion to revise them."

He smiled all over his face as he said this, not because it was in the least funny, but merely because he was in good humor with her and all the world. But to Mrs. Brinckman this habitual smile seemed to indicate a reprehensible levity. It was with something of reproof that she replied:

"You must be a very exceptional young man."

"Exceptional? Yes, frankly speaking if I did not believe myself exceptional I should not think life worth having. There is nothing more oppressive, more destructive of one's self esteem, than the horrible thought that one is but a human unit—one of a vast, undistinguished herd."

"But perhaps what many a young man needs most of all is that very thing which you say is destructive of his self esteem."

The note of criticism was here unmistakable, and Olaf, upon whose comprehension it began to dawn that his hostess was administering a rebuff to him, laughed with a vague confusion and said:

"You mean in a religious sense, I suppose. I was speaking from a purely human point of view."

"Yes, a religious and—an educational point of view," she observed, with rigid matronly dignity.

Olaf was again taken back, and he made up his mind that Mrs. Brinckman had been prejudiced against him by his uncle's letter and evidently meant to interest herself in the welfare of his soul. He made up his mind to bear this inconvenience, as he had many others, with indulgent good humor and accommodate himself as well as he could to the situation. He was a frank and sunny tempered youth with the egotism of his species, and though his uncle for family reason had been "disagreeable" to him occasionally it had never occurred to him that anybody else would be animated by the same unpleasant impulse. He had always felt kindly toward all the world, and he expected the world to treat him kindly in return. It was a great consolation to him that Miss Hulda, who had listened in puzzled dismay to her mother's unconciliatory discourse, obviously shared his sentiments, for she approached her mother with a very flushed face and with the evident purpose of giving a fresh turn to the conversation, inquired if Mr. Brun was musical, to which Mr. Brun replied with a sigh of grateful relief that he could sing and at a pinch pick out an accompaniment on the piano.

"I hope your voice goes well with Hulda's," exclaimed the guileless parson, and in spite of a warning glance from his spouse continued:

"Hulda has a magnificent soprano, even if it is her father who says it."

There was a distinct deprecation of such flattery in the eyes of his better half, who in order to avoid an open protest rose with the energy of suppressed emotion and walked out into the kitchen. She foresaw trouble and regretted having given her consent to receive this young man into her family.

To Olaf the atmosphere seemed brighter and sweeter when she had gone.

"Why not try at once how our voices harmonize?" he asked, skipping toward the piano with impulsive alacrity.

"I don't need any assurance that yours is beautiful," he added, with charming audacity, "for nature is not such a bungler as to give a thin and shrill little voice to a woman like you." The pastor grew a trifle alarmed at the boldness of this speech, and it was a great relief to him when Mr. Falck entered.

"The Rev. Mr. Falck, my daughter's betrothed," he said, presenting him—"Mr. Civil Engineer Brun."

Both gentlemen bowed with stiff dignity, and each stared at the other with dawning hostility. To Olaf the announcement of Hulda's engagement to this mild and severely proper clergyman was like an unexpected cold water douche, and to Falck this fluffy haired youth, with his gallantry and insinuating manners, was like a cry of "breakers ahead" when he fancied he was steering straight into port. They were bound to get into collision sooner or later, and as under the neutral mask of politeness they stood glaring at each other they drew themselves up with a proud masculinity like stags who are about to engage in mortal combat for the dominion of the highlands.

Hulda in the meanwhile had seated herself at the piano and was striking a succession of chords with a clarion note of alarm. She felt as if the sight of the young man, the wholly new and exquisite inflections of his voice and the beautiful deference of his speech were arousing her from a heavy hibernating torpor and giving her a foretaste of the sweetness of life. There was something dimly laboring within her which she half feared as wicked and un-Christian, and which she had successfully suppressed until this moment. It was primarily a mere youthful ferment of blood, a mighty hunger for joy, a protest against the perpetual asceticism of discipline, the rebellion of untutored nature against the strait jacket which we call civilization.

She had never before met a human being from whom she would have dared to claim sympathy for this side of her character, which, as her mother had told her, was the unregenerate old Adam to whose account all the troubles and mischief in the world are chargeable. But she had no sooner looked into the face of Olaf Brun than the half quenched spark of joy which had smoldered under the ashes of dutiful self abnegation began to rekindle with a sweet reviving glow, and with a delightful consciousness of being as pleasing in her sight as he was in hers she seated herself at the piano and let her glorious voice roll forth, not as before, with a melancholy resignation, but with a rousing, rollicking impetuosity which made the curate glance with a puzzled frown at the pastor, who got up ill at ease, lighted his pipe and began to promenade the floor. The young engineer darted to her side, and with a smooth, round, well trained baritone joined in her song. He caught the bass with admirable exactness—nay, he bounded into it with an alacrity which betrayed a deeply musical soul. Every shade of sentiment, every crescendo and diminuendo he rendered with an exquisite pliability which sent a thrill of pleasure through Hulda's nerves. Now their united voices soared together, rejoicing in their noble consonance; now they parted company, chasing each other in sportive wantonness, rocking, leaping, dashing away and resting at last in an exulting, harmonious embrace as they drifted through the full, strong concluding chords into a haven of blissful silence.

Hulda rose from the piano with flushed cheeks and a sublime excitement tingling through her frame. The pastor, who in his joy at having discovered a truly musical man forgot the personal bearings of the case, pressed Olaf's hands cordially, and even the curate could not suppress a faint demonstration of pleasure. In spite of the prevision of trouble to come he suppressed his jealousy and resolved not to be the first to give offense.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The "Electric Magnet."

Annie May Abbott, the famous "electric magnet," whose feats of strength created a considerable sensation some years ago, is amusing herself now with the strong men of China and Japan. The Japanese wrestlers, whose physical strength is celebrated the world over, were unable to raise Miss Abbott from the floor, while with the tips of her fingers she neutralized their most strenuous efforts to lift light objects, such as a cane from a table. The Japanese papers say this is hypnotism, while the Chinese journals accuse her of being in league with the powers of evil.

Carriage drivers in France receive \$4.62 a week, in England \$5.15, in Germany \$3.31 and in Italy \$2.60.

Tobacco

CHEW OR SMOKE

BUCHANAN & LYALL'S B·L TOBACCO

·B·L·

Beautifully White Clothes.

You will have them if you use

IVORINE WASHING POWDER

"My mother has used IVORINE WASHING POWDER for a long time, and thinks it unequalled. She has tried a number of other powders recommended as just as good, but [illegible] We use it for everything. MARY E. [illegible]
[illegible], R. I.

A choice cake of Olive Oil Soap will be found in each package of IVORINE Washing Powder.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

List of Choice Premiums sent free upon Request

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Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamps,
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Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT at lowest rates.

Newport Illuminating Company,
449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Banking and Insurance

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN

MERCHANTS' BANK

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	\$2,000,96
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,8
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,260,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,422
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	3,727,006
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,196
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,494
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	902,448
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,863,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,061
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,498,181
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,332,061
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,368,816
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,178

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Office Merchants' Bank.
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J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 61 Mill St. P. O. Box 161. Office 70 Pelham St. Residence 106 Church St.
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Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure special bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

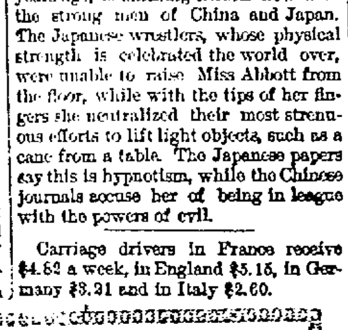
THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co:

NASAL CATARRH IS A Local Disease and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

Opens and cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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Ice Cream

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KOSCHNY'S,

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OR AT HIS

Branch Store, 16 Broadway.

Cake,
Ice Cream
Confectionery.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

WIND MILL

FOR SALE AT

Jamestown, R. I.

This mill is in good order, story-and-a-half house; new stable and about three-quarters of an acre of land. A good living can be had from this property and something laid by. Land near by could be leased if desired for farming.

DANIEL WATSON,
239 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

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INSURED AGAINST FIRE,

At Lowest Rates—Strong Companies.

Whipple & Son,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
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Water.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

ALLEN'S Restaurant,

20 BROADWAY,

NEAR STATE HOUSE.

We are Making a Specialty of

VIRGINIA OYSTERS

IN EVERY STYLE.

Table Board

BY THE WEEK.

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Quinine Whiskey

Prevents and Cures a Cold.

Greatest tonic known. Sold in all the principal saloons in Newport.

T. J. LYON, Agent.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

Shop and Good Will

—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,

ON FERRY WHARF.

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

Jobbing

promptly attended to at either place.

J. B. BACHELLER.

Artistic Beauty and Permanance

are the desirable qualities combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.

F. H. CHILD.

243 THAMES STREET.

"Why was the bee selected as a model of industry?" asked Tillinghast. "Because business with him is always humming," replied Gildersleeve.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

The large number of casualties reported from all over the country for last Saturday would indicate that the celebration of Independence Day this year was quite as general as ever.

The so-called Democratic convention paid Mr. Cleveland a high compliment when it refused to endorse his administration. The condemnation of such a man as Tillman is far preferable to his approval.

An intelligent explanation of the difference between the platform adopted at St. Louis and the platform adopted at Chicago will furnish about all that the Republicans need for this campaign, especially in the East.

The Democratic convention at Chicago this week has had the distinction of being run by a man who has the unqualified endorsement of Herr Most, the eminent leader of the American anarchists—John P. Altgeld of Illinois.

In resigning an $18,000-a-year position for the privilege of advocating free silver, W. P. St. John shows more sincerity in his belief than most of his crazy colleagues; it is a big stake to place on what he must know to be a losing game.

The Ancient and Honorables are receiving right royal entertainment at the hands of their English cousins. They spent Wednesday at Windsor Castle, being inspected by the Queen, given a luncheon in the orangery and shown through the State apartments of the ancient structure.

"In order to preserve intact the American credit," said Grant when he was President, "let every obligation, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, be paid in gold;" and again he said, "if any man attempts to repudiate this American principle, let him be driven from public life." These expressions of the Old Commander are very pertinent at the present time, and all good citizens should carefully ponder them.

Just what the hard-money bolters of the Chicago convention propose to do is not yet made public, even if known to themselves. There is considerable talk about their organizing themselves into an independent party and nominating a presidential candidate of their own, but if sound financial policy and honest politics be what they really want they will simply endorse the work of the St. Louis convention and help swell the majority sure to be given to Major McKinley.

The Democratic platform is just what was expected it would be, and its adoption on Thursday by a vote of 628 to 301 was no surprise. The hard-money men from the East put up a good fight, although they knew from the first that their cause was hopeless. Well, they have this satisfaction, that the obnoxious document got only five New England votes—two from Maine and three from Massachusetts—and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania voted a unit against it.

Having repudiated President Cleveland and the Democratic administration, and thereby resolved itself into a populistic body, pure and simple, the Chicago convention took a recess Thursday night until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately upon coming together at the hour named, began the work of nominating a presidential candidate. Bland led on the first three ballots, receiving 233, 281 and 202 respectively, Bryan being second with 182, 197, and 229 respectively. The fourth ballot gave Bryan 280 to Bland's 241 and on the fifth ballot Bryan was declared the nominee amidst great enthusiasm, and the nomination was declared unanimous, notwithstanding the opposition of some 160 hard-money delegates who had refused to vote. The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock when, according to reports received as we go to press, McLean, of Ohio, will be chosen for second place. William Jennings Bryan is 36 years of age, editor of an Omaha newspaper and in Nebraska is known as the "Boy Orator of the Platte."

Mr. Hobart says he accepts without reserve everything there is in the republican platform. That stamps him as a bold and unquestioning partisan, one who would have taken the other side of any issue if the St. Louis convention had asked him to do so.—[Prov. Telegram.

This is a bright as well as a weighty argument—from a Democratic stand point. For a man to accept without reserve what he labored to make, and what was made by his aid just what he wanted it to be, is sure proof in the Telegram's vision that he would just as willingly "accept the other side if the convention had asked him to do so." Such an argument as that is too puerile for anybody but a Democrat to advance. But since the Democratic party has gone over soul and body to the anarchists and populists we are prepared to expect anything from them.

No better platform was ever promulgated by any convention than that adopted at St. Louis. Its statements are plain and to the point; its demands are so tersely stated that no one can doubt for one moment their meaning. There is no attempt at a straddle in any of its provisions and there is not a word in the entire document that any honest man should not heartily subscribe to. It was well known to the world that the Republican candidates fully approved of the platform before it was adopted. Then we ask again why should they not, as honest men, 'accept without reserve everything there is in it?'

Rhode Island Cincinnati.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati was held at the State House last Saturday, the business session being called to order at 11.30 a.m., by the president, of the society, Dr. Nathaniel Greene.

Letters were read from absent members, the annual report of the secretary was received and the election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—Nathanael Greene, M. D., LL. D.
Vice President—Henry E. Turner, M. D.
Secretary—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas Arnold Pearce.
Treasurer—William Delon King.
Assistant Treasurer—Horatio Rogers, LL. D.
Chaplain—Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D.

Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield entertained the members of the society at luncheon and the commemorative exercises, which took place in the State House chamber in the afternoon, included a commemorative address by Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Charles Howland Russell of New York, and the singing of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Albert Ross Parsons of New York, president of the American College of Musicians, and the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee," by the entire assemblage.

At the annual banquet held at the Ocean House in the evening the usual thirteen toasts were appropriately responded to. The eulogy of the founders of the Fathers of the Republic and the Spirit of '76, by Dr. Wm Argyle Watson, was especially interesting. We publish it in full for the benefit of our readers:—

The achievement of the independence of the North American colonies and the creation and establishment of the Republic of the United States of North American rank among the most splendid and heroic deeds of human valor and wisdom. On making the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, the American colonies were sparsely populated, possessed but little wealth, except of territory, and were unskilled in the art of war; but they were great and mighty enough in spirit to defy one of the most populous, powerful and warlike nations on earth. In the armed and unequal struggle for independence which followed, God gave them the immortal Washington to martial their forces and to lead to victory through countless deeds of valor, mid unutterable difficulties, privations, sufferings and sacrifices,—the most dauntless and indomitable squadrons ever set in field.

A rarer spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice never did steer humanity than that which animated the few honest, sturdy, valorous and determined souls that inaugurated the conflict and fought out to a successful issue the battle for our National Independence. The summit of this Nation's greatness and glory was attained when General Washington was called on to lay down the sword at whose point National Independence had been achieved, only to administer the constitutional government which had been devised by the labors and wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic.

Though the Nation did her greatest and most glorious work during its infancy, and can never again make such a struggle and show such a spirit as that of '76, she has since been called on to make one of vastly more formidable and gigantic proportions, taxing to the utmost all her resources, and discovering amongst her people a leaven of patriotism and a wealth of statesmanship that gives grateful earnest of the permanency of our free institutions.

As long as patriotism and statesmanship, endowed with the full measure of valor, wisdom and self sacrifice displayed by the founders and preservers of this Nation survive, she will remain unconquerable and indestructible, and prodigious will be the significance of her life, the world over, to the cause of civil liberty. In any and every season of danger to the life or integrity of the Nation from the assaults of domestic or foreign foes, may Heaven vouchsafe us an abundant and never-failing supply of the Spirit of '76, and so ensure eternal life to this otherwise perishable Republic.

The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati meets on this Independence Day, 1896, in commemorative reverence of the heroic spirit of their forefathers, through whose labors, sacrifices and sufferings, way was made for the birth of this now mighty Republic. We have a deep concern, in common with all lovers of liberty, that the fruits of their labors shall not perish from the earth, and an abiding conviction that an emulation of the Spirit of '76, which alone could have secured our independence, can alone preserve our birthright of liberty and freedom.

Be it then the beneficient office of this Society to seek in every way to kindle and keep aglow in the hearts of the people deep reverence and emulation for the virtues of the great and good men who gave their highest life that this Republic might live. Be assured, Gentlemen of the Cincinnati, there is a relish of everlasting life for the Nation in this kind of service. This Republic will live to enjoy and transmit the blessings of freedom and liberty as long as the Spirit of '76 fires the heart of her citizens. At its birth, during its infancy, the all-conquering British Empire was not able to prevail against it! Now that she has grown to be one of the most resourceful and powerful nations on earth,—big in all that constitutes national importance and dignity—she has only to keep apace with the quality of spirit and mind which laid the foundations of her greatness and glory to enable her to outlive empires and kingdoms and to endure until

"The cloud capp'd towers,
The great globe itself
Shall dissolve and leave
Not a rack behind."

Struck a Sunken Wreck.

Steamer Block Island Monday afternoon, while returning to New London from Block Island, struck some kind of a sunken wreck to the eastward of Eastern Point. A man who was in the stern of the boat at the time said there came up to the surface of the water quite a lot of timber after the boat passed over the obstruction. No damage was done the Block Island and she has made her regular trips each day since.

The bazaar and entertainment held under the auspices of the Medical Missionary Society at Masonic Hall on Wednesday and Thursday of this week was largely attended and the various articles offered for sale in the several departments were quickly disposed of. The entertainment on Wednesday evening consisted of vocal selections by Miss Curley and guitar selections by Mr. Letz of Boston and on Thursday evening the vocal music was by Miss Titus and selections on the zolian by Mr. James H. Barney.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

Three American Girls Abroad—Their Trips Through Spain at Cordova—Some Good Advice for Intending Tourists.

From our Special Correspondent.

CORDOVA, SPAIN, June 6, 1896.

When we decided, three American girls, to go through Spain, people in Gibraltar shook their heads. Cook's agent from whom we bought tickets so as to avoid being cheated by the courteous employes of the railroad, strongly advised us to take a courier. He would be always useful, sometimes indispensable, and he would cost us only three dollars a day besides his traveling expenses. But traveling in Spain is costly at best, because one has to go first class. There are not the fairly comfortable second class compartments of France and Italy, or the clean third class ones of Germany, where one can have cheerful converse with the knitting peasant women. Besides we had had a guide in Gibraltar and the experience had not filled us with enthusiasm. When we were dumped with our luggage on the landing wharf, in the midst of a drenching rain, we stumbled from the Charybdis of boatmen, cab drivers and porters into the Scylla of a guide. He took us to the Hotel Royal, where the bill for one night's stay made our purses quake, and we decided that we would hardly fall among worse thieves in Spain than we had in this little strip of English territory. So we took our lives in our hands and started. And I want to say to the girls who are preparing to come over here, don't take a guide. If you have the least independence (and what American girl has not) you will find him more of a bore than a benefit. Not the least trouble did we have, and we did not know a word of the language. We learned to gesture eloquently and effectively and to say "Cuanto?" which means "How much does it cost?" And though the answer was wholly unintelligible we would hold up our fingers and then our interlocutor would do the same. When he held up ten we always shook our heads vigorously and offered five. It was much more fun than to talk commonplace English and have it translated. And if the extra expense isn't a consideration (as it was with us) the money can be much more profitably invested in mantillas and bull fights. So for sentimental and economical reasons, go alone. When we took the little train at Algiceras we were lucky enough to get a compartment to ourselves and with the instinct of the railway hog we piled our luggage on the seats and looked forbidding when anyone glanced in. But after the train had started the conductor's head appeared at the window and he smilingly explained, in perfectly plain Spanish, that he could have put other people in there, but—well—he had not. For which consideration we presented him with nine cents, which he received humbly and gratefully, smiled all around, winked and disappeared.

The railway service in Spain is not as perfect as it might be. In the provincial cities only one train leaves a day, if you miss it you have to wait twenty-four hours for the next. For the further convenience of the public this train usually leaves at 6 a. m., and it is one of the customs of the country to reach it an hour or two before it starts. So whenever we wanted to make a journey we had to submit to being called at four o'clock in the morning, to dressing by candlelight, to driving an interminable distance through ghost-like rows of houses (for stations are always in an inaccessible part of the town); and to waiting on cold dim platforms some time after the appointed hour, when the train would sleepily start and we would try to finish our naps in corners of the compartment. But even these uncomfortable incidents are overlooked when we remember that it is this very absence of modern conveniences that makes Spain so novel and interesting. When the country learns to adapt itself to the ways of travelers, much of its originality and charm will vanish.

The first thing we did when we reached Cordova was to start for the mosque. Outside it is rather disappointing; but the interior is a delightful surprise, with endless vistas in every direction, the low arches striped alternately in dull red and white. There were a thousand pillars, we were informed, and we preferred not to attempt to verify the statement. We roamed around in the maze, studied the ever-changing combinations of arches, and tried to imagine the mosque when it was first erected, to be the Western Mecca. Today glowing mosaics and rich marbles have been carefully covered with whitewash, piously designed to hide such relics of heathendom, and in the centre a chancel has been constructed, where choir boys drowsily intone the vesper service. We went out to a garden near by, formerly belonging to the Alcazar. We sat down on the grass (there were no prohibitive signs) and ate oranges plucked from the trees over our heads. The woman who opened the gate gathered great bunches of roses for us, and socially offered her apron on which to wipe our fingers when we had finished eating. We watched the Guadalquivir at our feet, with its rows of kneeling washermen on the bank; we looked at the pink and yellow houses beyond, at the picturesque museum, and exchanged the profound and original opinions that Spain was lovely.

Free Information.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., lawyers and agents for procuring patents, will send free to any address, pamphlets with information about home and foreign patents, caveats, copyrights, trademarks, infringements, design patents, abstracts of decisions, etc., as well as the cost of patents in the United States and foreign countries.

Rev. Thomas McCarthy, who was the guest of Rev James Coyle last week, has gone to Fairhaven, Mass.

Miss Eva L. Demarest of Stamford, Conn., is visiting Mrs. F. E. Manchester, at Camp Comfort.

Miss Ida Knight of Attleboro, Mass., is visiting her cousin, Miss Alice Gladding, in this city.

Miss Gartside, the efficient matron at the Childrens' Home, is critically ill at that institution.

Dr. Charles W. Stewart of New York is the guest of his father, Mr. Anthony Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Case are spending the summer at Raymond Springs, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs F. E Manchester spent the Fourth in Little Compton.

Miss Florence Reed of Boston is visiting Miss Mattie P. Lake.

Mr. Joshua Stacy and daughter are at the White Mountains.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented to Mr. F. W. Stevens of New York Mr. John H. Glover's cottage, "Bellvoir," on Beacon hill. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen will be with Mr. Stevens.

Thomas Burlingham on Wednesday sold at mortgagee's sale to Clarence A. Hammett, for $1,625, the Dodge estate on Newport avenue. The lot measures about 50 by 60 feet, and contains a dwelling house.

Whipple & Son have rented for Mrs. P. Hazard, her cottage on Parker avenue to Madame Pollfema for the season of 1897.

Wm. H. Austin has sold the estate 23 and 25 Long wharf, including buildings and 5000 square feet of land, to Fred. W. Greene for $1, etc.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Alexander Nicol the upper half of the premises at 93 Warner street to James H. Cottrell, Jr.

Simeon Hazard has rented the premises at 42 Walnut street to Michael F. Ward for Mrs. Huddy.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Constant Smith his cottage on Gould street to P. J. Leonard and for the same owner his cottage on Sheffield avenue to John Graves.

Miss Mary L. Howland and Miss Sara Meredith are spending a few weeks at Swansea, Mass.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O. WALDING KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY 1896. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
11 Sat	4 32	7 32	8 23	7 45	8 02
12 Sun	4 39	7 31	8 59	8 29	8 48
13 Mon	4 40	7 31	9 26	9 14	9 34
14 Tues	4 41	7 30	9 51	10 00	10 21
15 Wed	4 41	7 30	10 15	10 50	11 16
16 Thurs	4 42	7 29	10 39	11 45	12 06
17 Fri	4 43	7 28	11 8	12 16	12 44

Last Quarter, 2d day, 8h. 23m., evening.
New Moon, 10th day, 2h. 35m., evening
First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 4m., morning.
Full Moon, 24th day, 0h. 45m., evening.

Easton Point District.

A. O'D. Taylor,

Real Estate Agent, 121 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.,

Offers for sale CHEAP, two splendid building sites near Easton's Point, Middletown. Superb outlook on ocean. One lot is 5½ acres, and can be easily split up into four lots. Another lot is nearly three acres. They are on Tuckerman avenue, Wolcott avenue and Kane avenue. They possess all the seaview obtainable from places on the "Cliffs," and can be had at one-fifth of the price. Write or call.

MARRIAGES

At St. Mary's church, June 25, by Rev Father Tully, Kelile Alphonsus Dwyer to William Stanley.

Tuesday, June 30, at the Memorial Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Hart, assisted by the rector, Rev. C. G. Bristol, Charles L. F. Robinson and Elizabeth H. I. Beach, daughter of the late C. Nichols Beach and Mrs. Hettie Hart Beach of Newport, R. I.

DEATHS

In this city, 8th inst., Peter Arckson, aged 90 years and 1 month.

On Tuesday, July 7, George W. Wales, in his 82d year.

Entered into rest, 3d inst., Francis William Marshall, aged 40 years.

At Narragansett Pier, 1st inst., Harry Champlin, son of Henry H. and Sarah E. Rodman, in his 29th year.

In East Providence, 2d inst., Ann Frances, widow of Leonard M. Blodget, and daughter of the late Paleman Walcott, in her 80th year.

In Providence, 2d inst., Julia S., wife of William Davenport, 66; 1st inst., Hannah O. Loomis, 72; 5th inst., Mercy Sheldon, wife of Frederic Fuller, 71; 5th inst., Ellen Wardwell, wife of Thomas H. Valpey, and daughter of Thomas C. and the late Sophia Peckham, 50; 5th inst., Caroline S., widow of Frederick G. Schultz, 63.

In Lonsdale, 3d inst., Minerva W. Dexter, wife of Rev. B. H. Lane, in her 84th year.

In Central Falls, 4th inst., Mrs. Susannah Bates, in her 55th year.

Simeon Hazard,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Offers for sale the estate at No. 86 Spring street. This property comprises a large house, well adapted for stores, and a lot with front age on Spring and Division streets, and is about 62 feet front by 100 feet in depth. One of the best properties now on the market. For particulars write or call on the sole agent.

SIMEON HAZARD,
94 Broadway,

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Republicans Not Worrying over the Chicago Convention—Secretary Has Left the Capital but Failed to Leave his Address—Political Gossip.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1896.

Republicans don't care a continental whether the populists swallow the democrats, or the democrats the populists, at Chicago this week. They cannot see how any ticket on any platform that could be gotten up by the Chicago convention can prevent the triumphant election of McKinley and Hobart. Consequently the worrying and fretting which the democrats and populists are going through on account of what the Chicago convention may do or not do merely furnishes republicans amusement, as they fan themselves and try to keep down the humidity which accompanies the present warm weather. This is republican year. Nearly four years of deficits, bond issues and hard times generally have caused a majority—an overwhelming majority, as will be seen in November—of the people to definitely decide that the party which gave the country twenty eight years of the greatest continuous prosperity ever experienced by any country on earth is the proper party to have charge of this government, and nothing that the conglomeration of isms and sore heads which meets this week in Chicago can do will change that decision. The asses may bray, but that will change nothing. People prefer capacity to incapacity.

Secretary Olney has slipped away from Washington, and all inquiries at the State Department as to his whereabouts are met with the mysterious reticence which officials of that department have invariably assumed since this administration has been in power. It is a good guess, however that he is at Gray Gables, and that he carried with him the much-written-about report of General Fitzhugh Lee, on Cuban affairs. It is not probable that Mr. Cleveland is as much interested in that report as he expected he would be when he nominated General Lee to be Consul General to Cuba. Then he expected that the nominee of the Chicago convention would be Grover Cleveland, and hoped that the nature of the report would be such that he could use it as a basis for action that would result in arousing such a tidal wave of patriotic enthusiasm throughout the country as might re-elect him. Now he knows that the nominee of that convention will be a man who holds views directly opposite to his, and that his administration will be condemned by the convention, by implication if not in direct words. Knowing this he has lost interest in the report, and will probably make no use of it until he writes his last annual message to Congress. It is reasonably certain that he will not use it, or anything else, to help make votes for the Chicago ticket, even if he does not publicly bolt that ticket. It is generally believed in Washington that Mr. Cleveland and a majority, if not all of his cabinet will refuse to support the ticket nominated at Chicago. Mr. Cleveland is said to personally favor the nomination of a democratic gold ticket, but that is something which will be determined later. At least one prominent democrat who is now at Chicago has suggested that Mr Cleveland lead the forlorn hope by accepting the nomination of the gold democrats.

While Governor McKinley is a strong and convincing public speaker, there is a general disposition among republicans to rejoice because of the announcement that it has practically been decided that neither Gov. McKinley nor Mr. Hobart would make any stumping tours during the campaign. There wouldn't be the slightest impropriety in either of those gentlemen or both making speeches during the campaign, but somehow most people cannot get rid of the idea that it is a lowering of the dignity which should naturally belong to the candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President for gentlemen who are nominated for those positions, to take the stump for themselves. The republican party has plenty of voters to elect McKinley and Hobart, and there is no occasion for their going on the stump.

There is at least one Louisiana democrat in Washington who doubts the ability of the democrats to carry that state this year. He is Mr. Dugas, and he says: "Louisiana is by no means certain to go democratic this year, although the nomination of the free silver candidate will undoubtedly strengthen the party in the state. A great many of our people are partial to McKinley on account of his protection policy. They want protection for their sugar, and the democratic free trade program is anything but popular among them. Though a life-long democrat, I would be glad to see the republicans carry the state and the country this year."

J. B.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 11—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 12th to 16th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 17th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 18th, great central valleys 19th to 21st, eastern states 22d.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 17th, great central valleys 19th, eastern states 21st. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 20th, great central valleys 22d, eastern states 24th.

Temperature of the week ending 18th will be about as follows: Red River of the North, Missouri, upper Mississippi and upper lakes a little above normal and the country south to the gulf below normal.

The Ohio valley, Tennessee and lower lakes will run to extremes averaging a little above and the country south to the gulf the same except it will average a little below.

North Atlantic coast will average below and south Atlantic coast above.

North Pacific slope will average above and south Pacific slope below.

Severe storms may be expected east of the Rockies from 18th to 19th.

Rainfall will increase from 12th to last of the month in the great central valleys.

The Boston Herald's Bicycle Contest.

The bicycle contest to decide which is the most popular bicycle, now being conducted by The Boston Herald, is productive of the greatest of interest to all, and especially to bicycle riders. Every rider honestly believes that his particular mount is the best in the land, and as a result he will work and fight in its interest much firmer than if he were paid for his endeavors. But in this contest it is purely a matter of love, and the result is that all of the well known machines are now engaged in a sharp contest for first place. Over 62,000 votes were cast in the contest during the first two weeks of its progress. Almost every well known machine is entered in this contest, which is proving of greater interest than was at first anticipated. The method of conducting the contest is simple to all. A blank ballot is published in each edition of The Boston Herald. The voter cuts out the same, fills up according to directions, and sends to The Boston Herald Bicycle Ballot Box, where it will fall into the hands of the tellers, who credit to the machine desired. The Boston Sunday Herald will issue a Color Section every Sunday. See that your newsdealer supplies you.

Soil brought up from a depth of 320 feet in one of the Belgian mines is said to have grown weeds unknown to the botanist.

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

The Leading House.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE IN

Trimmed Hats.

ALL OUR

FINE TRIMMED HATS

BELOW COST.

The Latest Styles in

Sailors',

Bike and Golf Caps,

SEA SHORE AND SUN HATS,

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS

FOR EVENING WEAR. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

Stockbridge Manures

—AND—

Bowker R. I. Potato Manure.

CHITTENDEN'S FERTILIZERS.

Grass Seeds.

Seed Potatoes.

Early Rose, Early Northern, New Queens, Pearl of Savoys and Early Hebrons. These Seed Potatoes are of extra quality. I guarantee them as good as any that will be offered.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

WOMEN DISCOURAGED.

Good and Sufficient Reasons for the Blues.

Doctors Fail to Understand Symptoms That Are Danger Signals.

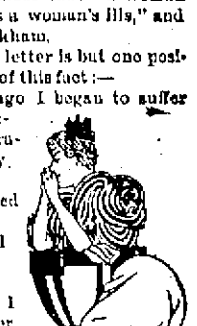
A marked trait in woman's character is to place implicit confidence in her physician.

A man must work entirely from theory in the treatment of female diseases, for unfortunately facts based upon actual knowledge, belong to the female sex alone. Many women who periodically suffer with attacks of faintness, dizziness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" or want-to-be-left-alone feeling, do not at first realize that these are the infallible symptoms of womb trouble and the forerunners of great suffering.

Soon they grow to feel that the doctor does not understand their case. Then they remember that "a woman best understands a woman's ills," and turn to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter is but one positive illustration of this fact:—

"Four years ago I began to suffer with great weakness of the generative organs. My womb was prolapsed; I suffered with continual backache and all the other pains that accompany that weakness. I tried doctor after doctor, had operations. The final operation after which I became a total wreck, was scraping of the womb. A friend, one day, recommended to my husband your Compound. He bought me a bottle. The relief I experienced after taking it, was wonderful. I continued its use, and I am glad to say my recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knows me."—MRS. B. BLUM, 1946 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



ALL SAFE AND WELL.

Boston Ancients Have Reached British Shores In Safety.

London, July 8.—The train having the Boston Ancients on board steamed into Euston station at 8:45 last evening. Enormous crowds of people had gathered in and about the station, stretching away in all directions along the route the Americans were to follow. Immediately after the train stopped the Salem Cadet band alighted and drew up on the platform, where it played "God Save the Queen," while the crowds, bareheaded, cheered until they were hoarse. The bands at the station repeated the British national anthem, and then played "Yankee Doodle," the crowds remaining uncovered and cheering. After "Yankee Doodle" had been played once there was a vociferous demand for an encore.

Representatives of the field battery of the London company were detailed to escort the Americans to the armory of the Honorable Artillery company on Finsbury square. The main body of the Bostonians, all in full uniform, were drawn upon the platform, after which they boarded omnibuses in waiting and started for the armory.

The whole route to Finsbury square was lined with cheering people, and the 10 or more omnibuses conveying the Bostonians had the greatest difficulty in traversing through the crowds pressed around the vehicles in the enthusiasm of the greeting accorded the soldiers from America, in spite of the fact that they had been waiting all day long. On all sides were to be heard cries of "Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes," "Good old America," "They're splendid fellows," etc. Warm greetings were showered upon the Bostonians all along the line by the crowds. The visitors expressed unbounded pleasure at the hearty reception they met with.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Report of New England Weather Bureau For the Week Ending July 6.

Boston, July 7.—The following weather-crop bulletin is issued by the United States agricultural bureau, New England section, J. Warren Smith, director:

The weather in New England for the week ending July 6 has been generally favorable for farm work and for the growth of vegetation. Crops were dried badly in all central and northern sections during the first of the week, but the rains of the 4th and 5th have soaked up the ground and everything is promising. From one-half to three-fourths inch of rain came in southern and central districts, and from one to two inches in southwestern. Haying is well under way in the south, and is being begun in the north. Practically all correspondents report the hay crop very light, but better than was expected a week or 10 days ago. Pastures were getting short, but have improved since the rain.

Interesting Event Settled.

Henley, July 10.—The final heat in the race for the grand challenge cup, between the Thames Rowing club and the Leander Rowing club, was won by Leander. Leander won by 2½ lengths in 7:43. Both boats got off at the same instant, striking the water at a stroke of 40 to the minute. Thames led after half a dozen strokes, and then Leander drew up level, and at the half-mile post was a clear length in the lead. Leander kept in front and reached Fawley Court in 3:35. Her lead was somewhat shortened after passing Fawley Court, but from the Isthmian to the finish Leander drew rapidly away from the Thames boat.

Lost Both His Legs.

Concord, N. H., July 9.—Charles E. Noyes, a section hand in the employ of the Boston and Maine railroad, attempted to alight from a train at Contocook this morning. He fell under the wheels, and had both legs cut off below the knee. He was brought to the Margaret Pillsbury hospital in this city.

BLAND AND BRYAN

Lead the Race For the Presidential Nomination.

Gold Men' Pleadings Have Little or No Effect Upon the Silverites—An Interesting Resume of an Exciting Convention.

Chicago, July 8.—In the magnificent and capacious coliseum in Jackson park, beneath clear skies, with a cool, invigorating breeze, snapping at the flags and trappings, and the blue waters of Lake Michigan stretching away to the north, the Democratic national convention met yesterday. After a brief, but decisive battle in the arena, the silver men vindicated their supremacy. They wrested from the hands of the gold phalanxes the control of the convention, and gathered the reins of power into their own hands. There was a reminiscence of that old great coliseum, whose fall marked the destruction of an empire, where men were butchered to make a Roman holiday about it all. A champion, who has so often entered the lists to do battle in Democracy's cause, amid the ringing shouts and wild acclaim of his party, was put to the sword, that silver might be supreme. It was with reluctance that many of the friends of Senator Hill turned their thumbs downward, as the arrogant patricians of the empire that ruled the world did when the populace cried for mercy. But, like the gladiators who entered the arena to the blare of the trumpet and the clang of steel, the silver men beat back their sympathies and hardened their hearts, that the issue might be squarely drawn and decided, even though it invoked the doom of one whom they had delighted to honor in the past. By one of those strange fateful coincidents, it was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, who, four years ago, at the wigwam, nominated Mr. Hill for the presidency, who was selected to give the fatal blow to the man whom he would have exalted to the first place in the republic. No more eloquent commentary on the revolution which has divided the party and made this convention so memorable, could be needed. It was not without a wall of anger, however, that some of the spectators, who could not fathom the mysteries of political maneuvering, and the necessity of grinding men beneath the heel, saw the old champion, whose slogan and proudest boast was "I am a Democrat," go down. Even after Senator Daniel had reached the platform, and assumed the gavel, they called loudly for the defeated leader, but the experienced general, who has tasted the bitterness of defeat before, as well as the sweetness of victory, only smiled grimly.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, July 9. — The battle of the giants was waged all along the line yesterday, with the silver men in control in the committee rooms and in the convention. No quarter was shown the committee on resolutions, where they had a majority of 20, and they crushed the opposition. The platform declares for free and independent coinage of silver without the co-operation of any other nation, for a tariff for revenue only, sufficient to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, for a constitutional amendment for an income tax, against federal interference in local affairs, against a third term, for simplicity and economy in national affairs, against a Pacific railroad funding bill, condemns the issue of bonds in time of peace, and gives a mild endorsement to the civil service law. Senator Hill, following the biblical injunction to turn the other cheek, after the resolutions which inferentially condemned the president at three distinct points, had been adopted by the committee, offered a plank commending the administration for its honesty, fidelity and courage. By a vote of 27 to 17 it was defeated.

THE THIRD DAY.

Chicago, July 10.—It was a long, exciting day and night in Chicago. The early fight was over the platform. The committee on resolutions reported a free coinage plank, to which Senator Hill offered an amendment embodying the views of the sound money representatives, pledging the party to abide by the present gold standard until bimetallism could be secured through an international conference. The vote on Mr. Hill's amendment was 303 ayes to 626 nays. A resolution to endorse the administration of President Cleveland was attacked violently by Senator Tillman and was defeated, 357 to 564. The free coinage platform was then adopted—ayes, 628; nays, 301.

In the evening Bland, Bryan, Blackburn, Boies, McLean and Matthews were placed in nomination. Bryan was a prime favorite and his boom gathered strength each hour. At 12:34 this morning the convention adjourned until 10 this morning.

Declaration of Principles.

The following is the platform as agreed upon by a majority of the committee:

We the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge and approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the states only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited

(Continued on page 5.)

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

Yale crew at Henley still handicapped by its boat——Washington beginning to decorate in honor of Christian Endeavorers——Indications favor the seating of ers——Indications favor the seating of McKinley, if the election is thrown into S. J., ex-president of Holy Cross college, Boston, fatally stricken by apoplexy——New emergency ration recommended by a special board of the war department——Silver men boom George Fred Williams of Massachusetts for temporary chairman of Chicago convention——Whitney, the Russells and other gold leaders arrived at Chicago——Minnesota silver Republicans bolt——Senator Teller denies Altgeld's statement that he would not allow his name to go before the Chicago convention——Bradstreet's reports general trade duller——Newton (Mass.) shoe company to remove to Middletown, Conn——Bridgeport (Conn.) Hungarian societies celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian government——James B. Gentry sentenced at Philadelphia to be hanged for the murder of Madge York——Woman murdered and house robbed and set on fire by hired man at Coveland, O——Fischer defeated Whitman in the Tuxedo park tennis finals——United States cruiser Maine slightly injured in Key West harbor——Much damage done by lightning in Deerfield (Mass.) valley.

SUNDAY, JULY 5.

Rhode Island mills are to shut down one week in three during the summer——Riot at a Russian picnic on Long Island——Silverites will run the Democratic convention——Winged Foot won the $20,000 trial stakes at Sheepshead——Free silver Republican clubs to be organized in Kansas——John Foley fell from a yacht in Boston harbor and drowned —— Urquhart won three gold medals in the city of Boston's bicycle races——Sheldon of Yale won the all-round athletic championship —— Lieutenant Peary to land a Boston scientific party in Greenland——Fred Dearborn, aged 18, severely injured at Bangor, Me., by the explosion of a cannon——During a storm at Fall River, Mass., lightning struck the tower of a high school and three dwelling houses——Mrs. Joseph St. John of Suncook, N. H., had a cannon cracker explode while holding it. Her right hand went with the explosion——Thomas Toohey and Terrence Monahan of Westfield, Mass., fooling in a rowboat, when the boat was overturned, and the men were drowned——P. A. Goettell of Meriden, Conn., shot himself in the heart at Hartford——At Cambridge, Mass., Nat and Tom Butler made a new world's tandem record for a mile competition, their time being 1:59 1-5——Edwin Prescott, aged 65, burned to death in his hut at Wentworth Beach, Me——Horace Williams, aged 21, instantly killed by the explosion of a cannon at North Grosvenordale, Conn——Twenty-seven cases of cholera, with nine deaths from it, among the Egyptian troops at Wady-Halfa——Two electric cars collided at Hingham, Mass., and 18 people more or less injured.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

Ante-convention situation at Chicago practically unchanged —— Arrival in Chicago of the Massachusetts delegation to the national Democratic convention——McKinley to remain at his home in Canton throughout the summer——Yale crew far from being in proper condition for the Henley race——Kaiser to be in constant touch with Berlin during his tour of the North seas——Mgr. Diomede Falconio to succeed Satolli as papal delegate to United States——A series of Salvation Army meetings in Berlin successfully conducted by General Booth——Christians of Crete elected provisional government and will proclaim union with Greece——Lawrence (Mass.) policeman suspended for refusing to haul down an Irish flag from a schoolhouse——The Valkyrie said to have been sold to go to San Francisco——Secret circular framed by the bimetallic national committee brought to the attention of delegates at Chicago——Three children drowned at Rochester——Teller formally places himself in the Democratic ranks —— Steamer S. F. Hodge burned near Coburg, Ont——Rev. Allan H. Hudson of North Weymouth, Mass., resigned his pastorate——Murder of an Italian at a Tremont (Mass.) picnic——Man and two sons drowned at Collier Bay, N. F.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

Gold standard Democrats making little headway at Chicago——Ancients and Honorables of Boston arrived in London——Man shot, and, it is thought, fatally wounded, by an American medical student in New Castle, N. B——Henry George sees among silver men a longing to put silver on a par with gold——Judge Samuel Shellabarger, formerly of Ohio, very sick at Washington——Twelve mill corporations in Fall River, Mass., idle; shutdown and strike in Biddeford, Me——Exceptions in case of Dr. Moore argued before full bench of New Hampshire supreme court——Stephen Morse, Jr., struck by a train at Wellington, Mass.; killed almost instantly——Headquarters of New England district Turner organization to be removed to Manchester, N. H——Strike of 18 girls in the Cocheco mills in Dover, N. H——The Satanic beat the Tacoma in the first of their match races——Ginn & Co.'s compositors, feeders and pressmen struck at Cambridge, Mass——Great damage by cloudburst in Ohio——Death of General P. M. B. Young, United States minister to Guatemala——Postoffice department claims to have been defrauded by railroads which carry their own local mail. Order issued prohibiting it——Explorer Stanley again critically sick——Valkyrie being prepared for sea——Australia crippled by the tick plague——Spain now seeks an alliance with Germany or England——St. Louis grain men secure better railroad rates than Chicago shippers——Body of John Leary, the missing Somerville (Mass.) man, found in the Mystic river——An injunction asked by the American Graphophone company against the New England Phonograph company for alleged infringement of patents——Earthquake shocks felt at Larnica, Cyprus——Young steamboat watchman, named Frank Wrinn, arrested at Boston on the charge of causing the death of a deckhand——Portland (Me.) city council defeated the order to create a fire commission——Eddie Stevenson is reported to have been drowned at Portland, Me——Major and Mrs. Marshal, commanders of the Salvation Army of Maine and New Hampshire, are to go to Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

The silver power in the United States asserted itself in the Chicago convention. This assemblage of the national Democracy went on record on the issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The convention consisted of 906 delegates, of which 556 recorded themselves on the side of the minority nominee of the Democratic national committee for temporary chairman, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, and 349 stood by Senator David B. Hill of New York, the regular candidate of the committee and majority. The result stamps the convention and the party as the free silver organ of the land——The porte suspended military operations in Crete——Cubans propose to send a balloon full of dynamite to Cuba——Silverites not at all agreed yet as to a candidate —— Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston given an enthusiastic welcome in London——Garret A. Hobart officially notified of his nomination for vice president——Yale beaten by Leander at Henley——Death of Mrs. Sallie Ward Downs, once famous belle of the south——Dedication of a new church at Mt. Vernon, N. H——British troops captured a Matabele stronghold——Archbishop Langevin of Montreal to visit Rome——Commodore Joseph H. Tooker died in New York——Canadian-Australian steamship line will probably be subsidized —— Postmaster General Wilson will watch railroads transporting the mails——No agreement yet reached in the matter of rates on the transatlantic steamship lines —— Denmark waiting for a proposition from the United States relative to the Danish islands in the West Indies —— When asked about the law against mail matter in baggage cars, Boston railroad men say their baggage masters never carry anything but the business correspondence of the road——General P. R. M. Young, United States minister to Guatemala, who had been sick in New York for a fortnight, died there, aged 57.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

The Democratic convention in Chicago last evening threw out the district members of the Michigan delegation after an animated and at times personal debate, on rollcall of states, by a vote of 558 to 368. George F. Williams of Massachusetts, the newest convert to free silver, made his maiden speech on that subject. It was an eventful day and night. Led by ex-Mayor Grant of New York, an attempt was made to stampede the convention for Senator Hill, but Temporary Chairman Daniel arose and declared that no further business should be transacted until the cheering and other demonstrations ceased. Permanent Chairman White was duly installed and made a brief speech, after which the convention adjourned until today. It was the most dramatic struggle in the history of the Democracy. Today begins the final assault on the platform——Severe wind storm did $200,000 damage in Pensacola——Officers of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau (limited) appointed——An American lynched in Guatemala for killing a man——Boston Ancients visited Windsor; were reviewed by the queen——John E. Hoffmire & Son of New York in financial difficulty——Woman bound and gagged and her house robbed at North Branford, Conn——George Fred Williams to run for governor of Massachusetts on a silver platform——Secretary Hoke Smith's paper endorses Vice President Stevenson for the presidency——Hamilton mills in Amesbury, Mass., will shut down four weeks——Gold production for 1896 equal to the aggregate production of gold and silver in 1873, according to estimates made at the mint bureau——Premier Tupper and his colleagues resigned——Young elopers from Mill Plain, Conn., caught —— North Adams (Mass.) postoffice employe stole $500 worth of stamps——Guatemala to have an international exhibition next year——President of a Vermont trust company victimized by the gold brick game——Constructor Sperry deposed as ordnance officer in the Brooklyn navy yard——Opening meetings of the Washington Christian Endeavor convention——Second day of the Henley regatta; Leander beat New College; Beaumont beat McDowell——Lockjaw can be prevented by serum——Covel Machine company, Fall River, Mass., burned out——General Weyler forced to scatter his forces in Cuba——Chelsea (Mass.) boy fell 25 feet to the sidewalk and was uninjured——Schooner George Gurney in collision with the Allan liner Prussian.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Democratic bolters announce their purpose in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Wisconsin——Hon. B. B. Jewell's house and barn in South Hampton, N. H., burned——Ward beat Paret in the Buffalo tennis tournament——American citizen arrested in Habana——Prince of Wales and other notables guests of the Ancients at a banquet given in King's hall, London——Two steam launches being constructed for the war department——Another delay in making public the correspondence of state department and London foreign office relative to new Anglo-American treaty of arbitration——Peary expedition steamer Hope sailed for Sydney——Army worms doing considerable damage in Plymouth (Mass.) and vicinity——Lynn (Mass.) police looking for John F. Spearman, who is wanted on a serious charge——Castine, Me., celebrated its 100th anniversary——Christian Endeavor convention opened at Washington——Two cyclers rode from New York to San Francisco in 37½ days——Britannia beat Meteor in a race on the Clyde——Army worms causing great damage in Rhode Island——Winged Foot won at Sheepshead Bay——Hon. H. K. Sluyton of Lawrence, Mass., is dead——Report that Russia is urging France to occupy Crete——Sir Charles Tupper resigned as premier of Canada——Leander crew won the grand challenge cup at Henley-on-Thames, Eng——Another Spanish deputy advocates preparation for war with the United States——James Troy, known to the police as "Squirrel," committed suicide in West Newton (Mass.) woods——Postoffice thief named James Atwood, arrested in New York, in the toils of a Boston postoffice inspector——Henry Gormley, an elevator repairer, crushed to death while at work in a building at Boston——George Hunell, who, as Gwynne Pierce, was famous the world over as a crack shot, died at St. Louis, at the age of 73. For several years he held the championship of Europe, and amassed a fortune, but every cent was squandered in the interest of the Tichborne claimant, and he came to this country penniless——Samuel D. Spink, for many years a teacher of dancing in Providence, and well known naturally as one of the foremost exponents of his profession, died very suddenly——E. M. Cooper, general manager of Wells-Fargo Express company, died at his home in Oakland, Cal. He was one of the oldest express officers in this country

"The North Pole made use of at last."

BattleAx PLUG

Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

A Hundred Years Old.

Castine, Me., July 10.—Historic Castine celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday. The United States cruiser Columbia was in the harbor, escorted by revenue cutter Woodbury and steam yacht Princess. Houses and stores were decorated, and 2000 guests were here. At 5 a. m. there was bell ringing and salutes. At 8:30 a procession moved. It passed under a triumphal arch of welcome. Literary exercises were held in the Orthodox church, and consisted of prayer, scripture reading, an ode to the tune "Auld Lang Syne," and an address, extolling the beauties of Castine. Noah Brooks was president of the day.

Nearly Eight Thousand Hands Idle.

Fall River, Mass., July 7.—Eleven corporations, representing about one-third of the total number of looms in this city, have shut down for a week or more, under the agreement to curtail production, signed by them last week. These mills employ 7,680 hands. The factories are: American Linen, Barnaby Gingham, Chace, Durfee, Merchants, Richard Borden, Robeson, Troy, Wampanoag, Weetamoe and Mechanics.

Victims of Gasolene Stove.

Northampton, Mass., July 7.—A gasolene stove in the house of Adolph Menard, exploded yesterday. Mrs. Menard and her daughter, Eva, received injuries which resulted in their death. The daughter died within a few minutes after the accident. The mother was taken to the hospital, where she died.

Sickness Was Short.

North Adams, Mass., July 6.—Giovani Mancuso, an Italian, aged 22, died last night from the effects of eating canned food. He was taken sick in the street, and went into a house on Eagle street, where he died two hours later. A physician was summoned, but was unable to help Mancuso.

Charged With Murder.

Wareham, Mass., July 7.—The case of Enrico Caillerani, arrested for the murder, on July 4, of Allessandro Tasserani, came up here yesterday before Judge Alden. The complaint charged him with wilful and premeditated murder. He was not allowed to enter a plea, as he had no counsel. It will be remembered that the killing with which Caillerani is charged took place at an Italian picnic, and was one of the results of a quarrel which occurred between the dead man and a brother of the alleged murderer.

The home secretary, the secretary for war and the secretary for India receive each a salary of $25,000 per year.

Barnum's Answer.

Here is a reminiscence of Barnum dated fully 50 years ago: After the Bishop of London and his family had seen the show the Bishop called on Barnum and chatted with him some time. Barnum impressed him, as he did everybody, as being a big-hearted, amiable and brainy man. The Bishop on leaving took his hand and said: "Mr. Barnum, you are not such a bad man, after all. I hope to meet you in heaven, sir." "Well, you will, if you are there," replied Barnum. The answer was too much even for the Bishop and those who heard it shouted with laughter.

Flag episodes are getting to be numerous. The latest one is in Aurora, Ill., where a Greek has caused considerable trouble by making a display of Greek flags on the 4th of July. The fact that he surmounted the Greek flags with the Stars and Stripes didn't make any difference to the policemen who tore down the offending flags. The Greek's act was not a violation of the international law and the Greek consul will demand reparation. When will the people in this country begin to understand that one flag is sufficient in this country, and that one the Stars and Stripes? It was good enough for our forefathers; it must be all-sufficient for us.

Leading manufacturers of North and South Carolina will support the Democrats locally, but will not affiliate with the free silver Democrats in national affairs. It is already predicted that North Carolina electors will vote for Major McKinley.

The day of compromise and humbug has gone by. Every man who is not for gold and honesty must be counted for free silver and fraud.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Use BUTLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper; pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes puddings, creams, etc.

New Advertisements.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE GORDON KING, Guardian of the person and estate of *WILLIAM H. KING*, of Newport, of full age, presents his second account with the estate of said William, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 27th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

7 11

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executor of the last will and testament of AMELIA WHITING DAVIS, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him. He has appointed William P. Shefield of Newport, R. I., his agent.

JOHN H. DAVIS, Executor.

Newport, R. I., July 11th, 1896.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Annie N. Hogan, presented this day, praying that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the estates of *GEORGE P. HOGAN and ANNIE M. HOGAN*, who are represented in said petition as minors under the age of fourteen years residents of said Newport.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 13th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

6-27

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RUFUS K. HARLOW, Executor of the last will and testament, with codicil thereto, of *CORDELIA B. SANFORD*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 13th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

6-27

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITIONS, in writing, of *JOHN F. HOGAN, WILLIAM L. HOGAN, ANGELA C. HOGAN and ELLA A. HOGAN*, presented this day, representing themselves to be minors over the age of fourteen years and residents of said Newport, and praying this Court to approve of their mother, Annie N. Hogan, whom they have chosen to be their Guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petitions be referred to Monday, the 13th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

6 27

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 29, A. D. 1896.

ANNIE T. PECKHAM and EMILY W. PECKHAM present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that letters of administration on the estate of their brother, *CHARLES HENRY PECKHAM*, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, may be granted to John Peckham, or some other suitable person, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 20th day of July next, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

6-27

Latest Spring Styles —OF— Boots & Shoes, —IN— Calf, Russet, Patent Leather and Enameled Leather, The T. Mumford Seabury Co., 214 THAMES STREET.

THE BROWN STONE.

"Diamond Medal" Flour, $4.00
(A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)
Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,	per lb. 20c
Beans, N. Y. State,	per qt. 5c
A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,	per lb. 25c
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,	per half lb. 20c
Van Houten's Cocoa,	per lb. 75c
California Prunes,	5c
Raisons, Loose Muscatel,	5c
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.00
Claret, Imported,	per gal. 60c

BEADLESTON & WOERZ

"Imperial" Malt Beer,

A Spring Tonic, per dozen $1.25.

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

CLOSING SALE

A LARGE LINE OF Youth's Suits to close at FIVE DOLLARS PER SUIT, TWELVE —TO— Fifteen Dollars.

JOHN E. SEABURY, Agent.

May 8th, 1896.

★ D. L. CUMMINGS, ★

Newport Store — Fine Watch AND French Clock — Corner Mill & 168 Spring

Repairing a Specialty.

We also repair Jewelry, Music Boxes, Umbrellas, FANS, CANES, &C.

★ NEWPORT, R. I. ★

ONLY Place in the city carrying a full line of everything pertaining to a Picture Art Store.

20,000 feet of Latest Patterns of MOULDING, Now in stock to be made up at shortest notice and in the best manner.

W. H. ARNOLD, 12 BROADWAY.

PIANO TUNING.

I wish the public to remember that I am still here and likely to remain here. Having had 20 years experience I feel competent to give satisfaction to those who employ me, and guarantee prompt attention to all orders left at my store, or sent by mail.

JOHN VARS, PIANO TUNER AND DEALER. Young's Block, 126 Thames Street.

Miscellaneous.

Flagg's Bargain Store, 12 FRANKLIN STREET.

A 50c Doll Carriage for 25c; Doll Carriages 99c; Children's Rockers, 25c; Doll's Bedsteads 40c; Doll's Trunk, 45c; Blackboards, 20c and 40c; Drums, 40c to 65c; Tool Boxes, 25c and 45c; Express Wagons, $1, worth $1.50; Vases, 20c to 60c a pair; "Uncle Sam's Navy, The White Squadron," 8 boats for $1; Air Guns, 95c; Work Baskets, 25c, worth 50c; Work Boxes, 25c; Toilet Cases, 75c and $1; Japanese Noah's Ark Boat, 25c; Brownie Marble Game, 25c, worth 75c; Wagon Blocks, 25c; Albums, $1 and $3; Battle Door, 50c; Hand Bags, 65c; Whips, 20c; Glass Ice Cream sets, 13 pieces, 75c; Music Boxes, 65c; Bay Rum and Florida Water, 25c; Pianos, 35c and 50c; Boats, 50c; Cologne sets, 25c and 50c; Zithers, 50c; Stereoscopes and 12 Views, 75c and $1; Magic Lantern, $1.50; Large Bibles, $5, worth $13; Brownie Silver Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon, 25c; Electric Locomotives, 25c; Fancy Cream Pitchers, 20c; Kid Body Dolls, 25c and 36c; Sleeping Dolls, 25c; Talking Dolls, 50c; Large Size Dressed Dolls, 50c and $1; Large Dolls, 18 inches long, 50c; Dolls, 10c and 15c; Accordeons, from 15c to $4; Violins, $3.50 to $18; Crumb Tray and Brush, 20c; Banjos, $3 to $14; Guitars, $3 to $10; Mandolins, $4 to $8; Clocks, $1 to $8; Double Barrel Shot Guns, $5 to $18; Revolvers, $1.50 to $5; Opera Glasses, $2 to $5; Umbrellas, $1 to $3; Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Watch Chains, Charms, Silver Plated Ware, prices very low; Gloves, 25c to $2.50; Mittens, 25c and 50c; Underwear, 37c and 50c; Clothing cheap; Thermometer and Barometer combined, 15c; Large Pocket Books, 25c; Boxing Gloves, $2.50 to $4.50; Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Bath Brushes, long handle, 25c; Pocket Lamp, 25c; Ladies' and Gent's Hose; Hand Lamp, 10c, 15c and 20c; Sleds, 60c; a 25c box of Writing Paper and Envelopes for 15c; Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 25c; Lubin's Powder, 25c; Tea Pots, 25c, 30c and 35c; Rubber Coats, $2.50 and $3; Boys' and Men's Hats, 25c and 50c; Children's Rags, 10c; a 25c set of Child's China Dishes for 10c, they can't be beat in the city. Come in and see our 5c and 10c counter of Toys, etc. Another consignment of goods will be opened next week. Have you seen the Clown Tongue Hacket. We have it; only 10c. It's fun.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of NECK WEAR FOR THE HOLIDAYS. In all the new Shapes. JAMES P. TAYLOR'S, 189 THAMES STREET, Agent for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing.

NEW STOCK. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, RUGS, MATS, ART SQUARES, WALL PAPER, —AND— WINDOW SHADES. Standard Goods at Low Prices. W. C. Cozzens & Co., 138 Thames St.

We Are Always Here. If we sell you jewelry of any kind, and you find anything wrong with it, you know where to come with the complaint. We tell you just what we think the quality is. If you find it different, the loss is ours—not yours. This is true—no matter what you buy.

Watches. The biggest line in the city and from $2.50 up.

Table Silver Ware. New patterns just received, in SPOONS, FORKS and small ware.

Novelties too numerous to mention, at DENHAM'S, 172 TO 176 Thames Street.

Selected Tale.

THE CONFESSION OF LUCILLE.

The precise way in which the manuscript that follows came into my hand concerns no one but myself, and I do not choose to violate the confidence reposed in me by telling. But the woman whose hand wrote it sleeps in the cemetery at Bournemouth. To Bournemouth they took her, thinking that there she would die more slowly than in London. The man who was her husband is living a new life in a new country, so that no harm will happen if I print it. I ask you, therefore, to read it without asking questions or seeking to know names. Perhaps there is a moral in it not wholly pointless in these days when women are clamoring for the right to sow wild oats. And, if there is no moral, at least there is a story.

But that is enough for me to say by way of preface. The rest is better told in the dead woman's words. I give them, changing nothing and adding nothing and interposing no comments of my own.

"Dear Husband and Lover—Perhaps there is no good reason why I should write these lines to you, and very likely I shall tear up the pages after I have covered them. Yet ever since the doctor told me that this consumption was killing me, and that I had not many months to live, I have had the impulse to put on paper some of the thoughts that were floating in my mind. They are thoughts of which I never dared to talk to you, though I think you must sometimes have guessed them. When a man and woman live together as we lived, it would be strange if each did not divine some of the secrets of the other's inner life.

"Ours was a strange marriage, was it not? And the strangest thing about it was that no one knew our secret but ourselves. For, while the rest of the world saw nothing in it but the ordinary romance, you and I both knew that we were making a hazardous experiment, putting to the test the whole world's theory of the conditions on which happy marriages are based. We thought it would be easy to defy the world's theories if the world knew nothing of our case. We did not understand that those theories—those prejudices, if you choose to call them so—were a part of our own mental being, and therefore, destined to assail us from within.

"Yes, ours was a strange marriage, strangely brought about. How shocked our friends would be if they were told how it was that we came suddenly into each other's lives.

"I remember it all as if it had happened yesterday. It was in Paris—in the Latin Quarter—at that centre of wickedness in the Latin Quarter, the Bal Bullier. To think that I, who have lived to be called upon in Bayswater, used, in the old days, to frequent the Bullier.

"And you saw me there, and spoke to me, and were amazed because I was different from other girls whom you had spoken to there at other times—because I did not open the conversation by asking "veux tu payer bock?" but talked pretty much as you were used to hear girls talk in drawing rooms at home. You found it piquant, I think, to sit out in the garden with me, by the faint light of the fairy lamps, talking of literature and art, while the cancan was being danced uproariously—about half a dozen yards away. To me it was not piquant, but painful. It reminded me of things—things that I was trying to forget. Yet we were merry that night, and merry also on the days that followed it.

"That was our real honeymoon, I think, that fortnight when you lingered in Paris merely to be with me, and we loved each other without *arrière pensée*. I had only been so happy once in my life before, and I have never been quite so happy since. Have you?

"What a crowd of places we explored together! The cafés at Montmartre, the Pavilion Chinois in the Bois de Boulogne, the concerts in the Champs Élysees, and that wicked Calveau in the Rue Gay-Lussac. But the best thing of all was the long day in the Parc de St. Cloud and the dinner afterwards in the little restaurant at Auteuil, where I peeled the almonds for you and fed you with my fingers. Yes, that, dear, is the memory that I cherish most of all.

"Why? Because it was that night, you recollect, that I told you the story of my life. I had told you little bits of it before, but this time I told you everything without reserve. There was something in your eyes that made it easier to tell the truth than to invent. And perhaps it was not such a bad story as you had imagined, though it was bad enough, God knows!

"I told you that I had been well educated, well brought up. But that you knew already. A woman who has been dragged up does not speak two languages beside her own, or play and sing as I did, or talk of books and pictures like the women of the set you had been used to move in in London.

"I told you how I had sinned, and for three years been happy in my sin. Then I told you how I had been sinned against, and had ever since been miserable.

"I told of my struggles to make myself an honorable position and a living, after that man, who had my first love, deserted me in Paris. I told you how I had sought for pupils in the languages I knew, and had managed to find a few, but not enough. I showed you some manuscripts which I had posted to the French newspapers and had returned to me. You read some of them, and were pleased to say that they were pretty fair, though you could understand why they had not found acceptance.

"And lastly I told you the most shameful thing of all—how despair had tempted me, and I had yielded, how, once or twice, rather than be very, very poor, I had been down to the Bullier, and—well, had done as the other women do who go there. It was not often that I went, and the thought of it afterwards always made me cry. But still I went, and I had a 'friend' who used to meet me there.

"And in spite of all this, you loved me—loved me so much that you were prepared to marry me.

"For your sake, dear, I was afraid, and hesitated. It seemed to me, knowing what the world thinks of such a marriage, that you would have to give up the whole world for me, and I was sure that you would not be happy thus. How could you? But you were strong, and overruled me.

"'The world need never know,' you said.

"'But the world will ask questions,' I replied, 'and you will find it hard to answer them.'

"'We must prepare for that,' you said; and then you described the comedy we were to play so as to deceive the world.

"'I will give you some money,' you said, 'and you must come and meet me, as it were by accident, at the pension at Coblenz, where I have arranged to spend my holiday. It will be supposed that we met there for the first time and fell in love.'

"'But still,' I urged, 'your world will ask questions. Your world will be curious to know who I am.'

"'But that is simple,' you replied. 'You are an orphan.'

"And your only brother is living in America and you yourself are a teacher of languages. You yourself have told me that you once taught in a French family at Dijon. And now you will be at Coblenz resting, while you are seeking for a new engagement. We will tell the world that, and the world will have no reason to disbelieve the story. Nobody will know—nobody will ever guess—our secret but ourselves. We can laugh in our sleeves at the world's prejudices when the world has no means to apply them to our case.'

"So you persuaded me, and we kissed each other, and you went on:

"'There is just one other thing that I am going to ask you, darling. I want you to break with the past so utterly that there shall be no single link left to join it to the future. I want you to go from here without any formal leave taking. Give no address: tell no one that you are going; let the letters that come for you lie here unanswered. Take nothing with you that may remind you of what used to be, but disappear mysteriously, and begin the new life as if it were the only life that you had ever known.'

"And I agreed—agreed gladly, for there was nothing in the old life that I wanted to remember.

"It was a simple way—wasn't it?—of passing from the old life to the new; merely to lock the door of one's apartment, and go downstairs, and call a cab and drive away. Only the externals of life are always the simplest part of it.

"We made a solemn ceremony of it, however. I took all my letters and papers out of the cupboard where I kept them, and tore them to pieces and made a fire of them in the grate. A fresh letter in a registered envelope came for me while I was doing this, and I threw it too, unopened, on the flames. I found some old photographs in a drawer, and them also I destroyed. My jewels—the one or two that I had not yet taken to the Mont de Piete—I threw out of the window into the yard of the house next door. Then I took off my clothes, even to my stockings, and put on the new things that you had bought for me, and came to you in the room where you waited for me, and we went down the stairs together.

"Poor little apartment!" Though I had been very unhappy there, I had tried to make it pretty as far as my poverty allowed. There were pink Japanese umbrellas hanging from the ceiling, and some flags, and two or three pretty little pictures fastened to the walls. But I left them all hanging in their places and went out with you, without a regret, without even a backward look, to begin the new life that you had promised me. It was so like a chapter from a romance that I could hardly believe that it was really true.

"But the touch of your hand on my shoulders as we went down the stairs was real, and your voice, too, was real, as you said to me:

"'There, sweetheart, now the past is dead for both of us, and nothing or nobody can ever remind us of it any more; and as for the world's prejudices, we can laugh at them together, because we shall not have to fight them. Our secret is our own, and no one else will even imagine that we have a secret.'

And so we went out into the street together, leaving the old life locked up in the little suite *au quatrieme*, and things fell out for us just as you had foretold.

"We parted at the Gare Saint Lazare, and met again in the little pension at Coblenz, where you had arranged that we should go and play our comedy. You brought me back to England with you, and introduced me to your mother and your sisters and your friends, and you married me with pomp and ceremony at the great church in Euston square, and there were wedding presents and there was a wedding breakfast, and the 'Wedding March' pealed out its notes of joy for us, just as though there had been no moment in my history that the whole world was not welcome to inspect. It was a moment of triumph for me such as I had never hoped to know.

"Why, then, you ask, am I remembering you of all these things? Partly because they are memories that I delight to dwell upon, now that I am going to die; partly because, as we both know very well, though we have never told each other, these things are only the preface to the real story of our lives. Our outward life has been one long triumph over the prejudices of the world. But it is in the inner life that is the real life, and it is our inner life that I feel impelled to write about while I am lying here.

"We were making, you see, a great experiment; we were flying in the face of the world's most determined theory.

"The world says that a marriage must always be unhappy when the bride does not bring to the altar a past without a stain. But we replied, in our hearts, if not in actual words, that this was only true because the world was resolved to make it true, and to bolster up its theory with persecution. When the world could not persecute because it did not suspect, then, we argued, the theory must needs collapse. That was the experiment to which, with a light heart, we gave our lives.

"But there was one thing that we forgot. We forgot that prejudices of that sort are not things arbitrarily ordained by any man or woman, or any group of men or women, but are only the formulated utterance of the general instinct of the race. We forgot, our passion for the moment blinding us, that we ourselves were only human beings like the rest, and that the germs of these theories—those prejudices—must be lurking somewhere in our hearts as well as theirs.

"Not that I regret the step we took. I love you too dearly, and I also know too well the sort of end from which you saved me. The woman never lived who had better reason to be grateful to her husband. Only, I have found out—the years have taught me—that one cannot kill prejudices merely by ignoring them or get rid of a past merely by turning the key on all the things that have belonged to it.

"I cannot tell you when I first found this out. The full discovery came to me only by degrees. But I had begun to suspect it dimly even in those happy days when we were playing our comedy at Coblenz. I saw sometimes a strange grave look in your eyes which puzzled me. It was as though life had become, in some subtle way, more serious to you since you resolved to marry me. But those were times when passion was too strong to leave much room for any other thought, and I was hardly troubled.

"The same look showed itself for a moment in your face that day when you first took me down into the country to see your mother. She looked at me, as a mother will look at the woman her son is going to marry, and presently she kissed me, saying:

"'I hope we are going to be very fond of each other, Lucille, my daughter.'

"Then, too, I say, there was a puzzled look upon your face, as though you were thinking how different her greeting would have been if she had known the truth about me. But still the passion that we felt saved both of us from any real distress.

"Only, as we both know, the happiness of a marriage rests not on passion but on affection; and while passion will not heed argument, affection has more time to listen to it.

"So as the time slid by, and the first whirlwind of your passion calmed, your natural self came back to you, and you found that at the bottom of your heart, there lurked after all most of the prejudices of the world.

"It was not that you had ceased to love me. You always loved me; you would always have been broken hearted if I had left you. Nor was it that anything in my manner seemed likely to betray me to the world. The world to which you introduced me was the world to which I had been born, and I moved in it as naturally as any of the other women whom we met. And yet you never could rid yourself of the world's axiom that when a man marries a woman he must have the first fruits of her love, and that her past, if she had had a past, dishonors him as much as it dishonors her. So you were jealous of my past, even as I myself was ashamed of it, and the secret that we shared hung always as a cloud between us, preventing the fruition of our happiness.

"You were too loyal ever to tell me the thought that was in your mind; but I divined it so clearly as to leave no room for doubt. I used to read it in your eyes, at times when you did not know that I was watching you.

"There was a man we knew who used to have just such a look in his face now and then, when he did not think he was observed. I noticed it, you remember, and once asked you why he looked so sad.

"'It is about his wife,' you told me, laughing. 'Years ago, she got damages from some other man for breach of promise of marriage, and when he looks like that, he's probably making a desperate effort to forget it.'

"I also laughed at the time at what you said; but when I thought of it afterwards it saddened me. For I remembered the look that showed itself sometimes upon your face—more often as the months passed by, and I knew that you, too, were making a desperate effort to forget something—something a vast deal more shameful.

"Not that there has ever been any other woman whom you have preferred to me, any more than there has ever been any other man whom I have preferred to you. We have been true to each other always, and outwardly there has never been anything to mar our happiness. And yet our happiness has never been complete. If only I had been like the pure saintly English maiden you would have married if you had never met me—that was the thought that always came to trouble you when we were living where these pure English maidens were; and I divined the hopeless wish, and echoed it till my heart was aching. But, day after day, and night after night, the past that we thought we had done with when we locked the door on it in the Quartier Latin, and so mysteriously disappeared has come back, like a ghost from the grave, to haunt us. We have loved, yet never have found in love the happiness that properly belongs to it. We have lived, as it were, within view of a Paradise that we might not enter—and all because it is impossible for man or woman to cut the past adrift, seeing that all the hours of human life are bound together by the links of an irrefragable chain."

The manuscript breaks off here, and apparently this was meant to be the end of it. But there are a few more lines added, it would seem, a little later, written in a feebler hand.

"I have been ill—very ill—since I wrote what went before; and now I have rallied a little—a very little—before the end. But I thank God, and I want you, dear husband, to thank God also, for sending me this illness.

"Why? But you know why. And yet I want to write the reason here.

"Because, then, in these days of my suffering and weakness, we have at last pierced the cloud that always hung between us, and robbed us of the happiness our love ought to have given. It was as though suffering had paid the price that sin required, and so my past, by God's grace, had gone through the valley of the shadow before me. For when you saw me suffer your love for me possessed you so that the past was dead for you, and you could live only in the present, and had no thought ex-

(Continued on page seven.)

EVERYONE AGREES

who has tried, though but once, that for strength, purity and apparent results nothing on earth of its kind can compare with

Boss Baking Powder

Then, too, Science endorses it. See what one of the most eminent authorities in America says about it:—

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
New Haven, Conn.

Dec. 20, 1895.

C. D. Boss & Son,
New London, Conn.

Gentlemen:— I have examined the package of Boss Baking Powder which you sent to me for that purpose.

I find that it is composed of the ingredients which in my opinion are most suitable for such a preparation. The ingredients are combined in the proper proportion for the best result, and the mixture shows no adulteration or injurious constituents.

Yours Truly,

Herbert E. Smith
CONNECTICUT STATE CHEMIST.

MANUFACTURED BY
C. D. BOSS & SON,
New London, Conn.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PUBLIC LAWS.

CHAPTER 299.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapters 252 and 258 of the General Laws.

(Passed January 30, 1896.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 11 of Chapter 252 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. An original writ commanding the arrest of any person not exempt by law from arrest, may be issued from the common pleas division of the supreme court, or from any district court.—

"First. In any action for the recovery of a debt, or of a state or town tax, the cause of which accrued previous to the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

"Second. In any action on penal statutes or in any action of trover, detinue, trespass, trespass on the case, trespass and ejectment, trespass quare clausum fregit, and scire facias against bail in criminal cases.

"Third. Whenever the plaintiff in an action to be commenced by such writ, his agent or attorney shall make affidavit, to be endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, that the plaintiff has a just claim against the defendant, that is due, upon which the plaintiff expects to recover in the action commenced by such writ a sum sufficient to give jurisdiction to the court to which such writ is returnable; and also, either that the defendant to be arrested is about to leave the state, without leaving therein real or personal estate whereon an execution that may be obtained in such action can be served, or that the defendant to be arrested has committed fraud in fact involving moral turpitude or intentional wrong, either in contracting the debt upon which the action is founded or in the concealment of his property, or in the disposition of the same; Provided, that whenever an arrest shall be made in accordance with the third clause of this section, the court to which the writ is made returnable, or any justice thereof, may by order, upon application of any defendant so arrested, and for cause shown upon hearing the parties therein, release such defendant from such arrest and discharge the bail taken thereon, if any; but said writ shall not be abated on account of such release and discharge, but may be prosecuted to final judgment in the same manner as if no such release and discharge had been granted."

SEC. 2. Section 11 of Chapter 258 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. An execution, original, alias or plurias, may issue against the body of a defendant not exempt from arrest in an action, whenever the same shall have been brought upon a penal statute, or in trover, replevin, detinue, trespass, trespass on the case, trespass quare clausum fregit in which the title to the close was not in dispute, scire facias against bail in criminal cases, or whenever the action being for the recovery of a debt or a state or town tax, the cause thereof accrued before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or whenever such defendant shall have been arrested and held to bail upon an original writ or writ of mesne process therein, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the court or division which rendered the judgment in such action, or to any justice thereof, that such defendant is about to leave the state without leaving therein sufficient real or personal estate to satisfy such judgment, or that such defendant has been guilty of fraud in fact involving moral turpitude or intentional wrong either in contracting the debt for the recovery of which such judgment was rendered, or in the concealment, detention or disposition of his property."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon the first day of February, 1896; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 300.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 295 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Fees and Costs In Certain Cases," and of Chapter 200 of the General Laws Entitled "Of the Militia."

(Passed January 30, 1896.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 15 of Chapter 295 of the General Laws, entitled "Of fees and costs in certain cases," is hereby amended by striking out, in the twelfth line thereof, the figures "67," and substituting therefor the figures "95."

SEC. 2. Section 139 of chapter 200 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the militia," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of February, in the year eighteen hundred ninety-six.

CHAPTER 301.

AN ACT Making Appropriations For the Support of the State of Rhode Island For the Fiscal Year Ending on the Thirty-first Day of December, A. D. 1896.

(Passed January 31, 1896.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1896, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

SALARIES.

To the governor, three thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, thirty-five hundred dollars.

To the attorney-general, forty-five hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the ex-chief justice and chief justice of the supreme court, fifty-five hundred dollars each, and to the associate justices thereof, five thousand dollars each.

To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, one thousand dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, three thousand dollars.

To the assistant attorney-general, two thousand dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, twelve hundred dollars.

To the commissioners of shell fisheries, three hundred dollars each—fifteen hundred dollars.

To the railroad commissioner, one thousand dollars.

To the state sealer of weights, measures and balances, five hundred dollars.

To the librarian of the law library, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the secretary of state, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the clerks of the state auditor, two thousand six hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the commissioner of public schools, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the general treasurer, twelve hundred dollars.

To the sheriff of the county of Newport, six hundred dollars.

To the sheriffs of the counties of Bristol, Kent and Washington, four hundred dollars each.

To the crier of the courts in Providence county, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Providence, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Providence, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Newport, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Newport, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To the assistant clerk in the office of the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the assistant clerk in the office of the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Bristol, six hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Kent, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court, county of Washington, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court, county of Washington, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the first judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the first judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the second judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the third judicial district, eleven hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the fourth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the fourth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the fifth judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the sixth judicial district, three thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the sixth judicial district, two thousand five hundred dollars, and eight hundred dollars additional for extra clerk hire.

To the justice of the district court of the seventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the eighth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the eighth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the ninth judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the tenth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the tenth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the eleventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the eleventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.

To the justice of the district court of the twelfth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the district court of the twelfth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.

To the commissioner of dams and reservoirs, one thousand dollars.

To the adjutant general, twelve hundred dollars.

To the quartermaster-general, ten hundred dollars.

To the assistant adjutant general of the state, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of salary of the assistant adjutant general of the brigade of Rhode Island militia, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the messenger in the Elizabeth building, one thousand dollars.

To the secretary of state board of soldiers relief, two thousand dollars.

To the factory inspectors, fifteen hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.

To the commissioner of industrial statistics, two thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the insurance commissioner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of the appellate division of the supreme court, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the state commissioner of highways, three thousand dollars.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

For clerical assistance in the office of the adjutant general, ten hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional clerical assistance in the office of insurance commissioner, five hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire in the office of secretary of state, twelve hundred dollars.

For clerical assistance for assistant adjutant-general, brigade Rhode Island militia, five hundred dollars.

For additional clerical assistance for clerk of common pleas division, supreme court, Providence county, one thousand dollars.

For clerical assistance for the quartermaster-general, seven hundred dollars.

For clerk of the commissioner of shell fisheries, five hundred dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the general assembly, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, eight thousand dollars.

For the pay of eight pages of the house of representatives and three pages for the senate, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of sheriffs and deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, ten hundred dollars.

For stationery and stamps for the general assembly, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, eight hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of jurors' fees, thirty thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court, provided that only actual attendance be paid for, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses' fees in the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court, twelve thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court, four thousand dollars.

For payment of officers' fees in district courts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in district courts, six thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses, &c., of the justices of the supreme court, the attorney general, the assistant attorney general, and stenographic clerks of said court, two thousand dollars.

For payment of officers' fees in criminal cases, eight thousand dollars.

EDUCATION.

For public schools, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the apportionment by schools to be paid on and after July 15, 1896, and the residue December 15, 1896.

For the support of the Rhode Island state normal school, twenty thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island state normal school, fifteen hundred dollars.

For teachers' institutes, for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars. For lectures and addresses, to be expended under the direction of the board of education, three hundred dollars.

For evening school, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of school apparatus, three thousand dollars.

For the education of blind and imbecile children, ten thousand dollars.

FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Six thousand dollars.

FOR STATE HOME AND SCHOOL.

Twenty thousand dollars, in addition to such sums as may be received by said state home and school from the sale of products from the farm of said home and school.

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INDIGENT INSANE.

Eight thousand dollars.

STATE PRINTING.

For printing the schedules, the annual reports of the several state boards and offices, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required by the several state boards and offices, thirty thousand dollars.

STATE BINDING.

For binding the schedules, the annual reports of state boards and offices, all reports, &c., ordered bound by the general assembly, and such other reports and documents as may be required by the several state boards and offices, six thousand dollars.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING PUBLIC LAWS.

For publishing the public laws in the newspapers and such other advertising as may be required, when certified and approved by the secretary of state, ten thousand dollars.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For militia and military affairs, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For armory rents of the militia, six thousand dollars.

For heating and lighting armories, twenty-four hundred and fifty dollars.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

For expenses of factory inspectors, six hundred dollars.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

For expenses of commissioner of industrial statistics, three thousand dollars.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

For expenses of the state commissioner of highways, fifteen hundred dollars.

SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF SOLDIERS RELIEF.

For necessary expenses of secretary of the state board of soldiers relief, twelve hundred dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of the following public buildings, court houses and jails, and for furniture, fixtures, and supplies for the same:

State house in Providence, one thousand dollars; court house in Providence, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Other state offices in Providence county, one thousand five hundred dollars.

State house and jail in Newport county, six hundred dollars.

Court house, jail and record office in Washington county, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Court house and jail in Kent county, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Court house and jail in Bristol county, three hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR JAILS AND JAILERS.

For jailers' fees and for board of persons committed to the jails (except in Providence county), two thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, four thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR RENTS.

For the payment of rents of the various public offices, and for rooms of district courts, five thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE LIBRARY.

For purchase and binding of books and documents, two hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR LAW LIBRARY.

Two thousand dollars.

FOR RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For payment of the orders of the governor, four thousand dollars.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Twelve hundred dollars.

FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Three thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR CARE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For two persons to take charge of the state house at Providence, and the offices therein, eighteen hundred dollars.

For a person to take charge of the state house at Newport, four hundred dollars.

For care of Providence county court house, five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For a person to act as watchman of the public offices in the Elizabeth building, eight hundred dollars.

FOR BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury as provided in section 20, Chapter 29, of the General Laws, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, excepting so much thereof as may be received for fines and costs.

For the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the prisoners' aid association, five hundred dollars.

For the state board of agriculture, fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid on orders certified by the governor.

For the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, one thousand dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

For miscellaneous expenses and other expenses not provided for by this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

For accounts allowed by the general assembly, ten thousand dollars.

For rewards or bounties for the destruction of wild foxes, one thousand dollars.

For care of soldiers' and sailors' monument in Providence, fifty dollars.

FOR PAYMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND CORONERS.

Five thousand dollars.

FOR EXPENSES ENFORCING LAWS OF THE STATE RELATING TO FISHERIES.

Twelve hundred dollars.

FOR PAYMENT OF FINES IN CERTAIN CASES.

Fifteen hundred dollars.

STATE REGISTRAR.

For the state registrar, for making an annual abstract and report of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, to be paid on approval of secretary of state, one thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

For the relief of Union soldiers, sailors and marines, etc., twelve thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

For the support and maintenance of the soldiers' home and the inmates thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE R. I. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ART.

Ten thousand dollars.

FOR THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE R. I. INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

Fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury.

For stationery, fuel, rent, and supplies for commissioners of pilots, one hundred dollars.

For the payment of interest on state house bonds, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For watchmen at camp R. I. militia, five hundred dollars.

For annual payment to the sinking fund for the redemption of "State House Bonds," twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 302.

AN ACT In Relation to Offences Against Public Policy.

(Passed January 31, 1896.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever makes or mends, or does any work connected with the making or reparation of, or has in his possession any engine, machine, tool, false key, pick lock, nippers or implement of any kind adapted and designed for cutting through, forcing, breaking open or entering a building, room, vault, safe or other depository, in order to steal therefrom money or other property, or to commit any other crime, knowing the same to be adapted and designed for the purpose aforesaid, with intent to use or employ, or allow the same to be used or employed, for such purpose, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.
Attest:
CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

A Boy's Composition on "Hens."

"Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their vittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of them. The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they will dig up more plants than anything that ain't a hen."—London Tit-Bits.

A man's health carries him through the world. He depends on it for enjoyment, for happiness, for success, for the achievement of anything he has in hand. Americans take big chances. They risk everything in business. They have confidence in their brains and their ability. The American business man is active, flexible, elastic. Knock him down with failure and he is up again in a minute. As long as he keeps his health, failure doesn't mean anything to him. He has lost a little time, but that is all. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. He feels sure of that, and yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. His health is the rope by which he climbs to success. It behooves him to keep the rope in good condition, and not to neglect broken strands. When the rope of health breaks even a little bit, it should be mended at once. It is easier to keep health than it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. He is on a down grade. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia—kidney disease—rheumatism—consumption—skin disease, the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

Every man who cares to keep his health should have Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a finely illustrated book of 1008 pages. Sent to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only.

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Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees, depositing money or property of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
Safes to rent in new Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults of R. I. Safe Deposit Co.

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5-16

Druggists.

Liquid Amandine
WILL CURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.
Gives immediate relief to
CHAPPED HANDS & LIPS.
Used after Shaving it has no equal.

Rum and Quinine
Will not cause the Hair to grow where there is none.
But it will prevent the hair from falling out; remove dandruff and stimulate the growth of the hair, and at all times is a luxuriant dressing.

Beef, Wine & Iron.
This valuable tonic is well known.
Ours is not the cheapest but the best. Only the finest materials used in its composition.

DRINK
Pure Distilled Water,
AND AVOID DISEASE.
We have it constantly on hand, and will deliver it at your home.

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Stars and Distances.

In all the heavens, with the exception of passing meteors or meteorites, not one body occupies a position closer to earth than the moon, which is some 240,000 miles away. Very far, of course, but a mere fraction side by side with other astronomical distances. Next to the moon, our nearest occasional neighbor is Venus, and then Mars. Both Venus and Mars, however, are often further away from us than the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

The dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind. Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter, which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, consisting thus of the sun and his planets, including our earth, may be fairly well grasped by any one taking the trouble to master two simple facts. They are these: That our earth is roughly about 92,000,000 miles away from the sun, and that Neptune, the outermost planet of the solar system, is nearly thirty times as far distant from the sun as our earth is.

She. "Don't you think that the best time to approach a man is after a hearty meal?"

He. "Not necessarily. If you come before, he may invite you to join him."

"She killed herself because she couldn't cook." "How absurd!" "Well, she couldn't help it. She had to eat her own dishes, you know."

Furniture.

OLD OAK

Chamber Set,

Wire Springs

AND

SOFT TOP MATTRESS,

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I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.
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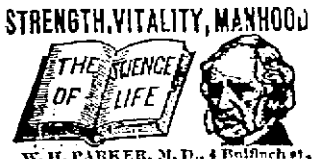

W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass., *Chief Consulting Physician of the* Peabody Medical Institute, to whom was awarded the GOLD MEDAL by the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for the Prize Essay on *Exhaustive Vitality, Nervous & Physical Debility*, and all *Diseases and Weaknesses of Men*, as the years, the *middle-aged* and *old*.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "**Castoria**" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents**, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IN WHIST.

No matter what your partner does,
Remain urbane and bland.
Don't even say his game is one
You cannot understand.
The more mistakes that he may make
The more you'll smile and say
You often make a like mistake;
Did it but yesterday.

If adversary should revoke,
Don't claim the penalty.
"A little slip like this is one
That every day we see."
And should he merit it or not
Pay compliments on skill.
Don't miss this opportunity
Of gaining his good will.

The others will not like it
If you win the game each day
So, when gaining, praise your partner;
'Tis his scientific play.
Showing joy or disappointment
You must manage to resist
If you'd have the others love you
And be popular at whist.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

SHALL BOYS GO TO COLLEGE?

Some Are Fitted For Life, and Others Are Unfitted by College Training.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in his paper to young men in The Ladies' Home Journal, discusses "Shall We Send Our Boy to College?" answering the query with the assertion, "That depends a great deal on the boy." He announces himself to be a thorough believer in the college, but holds that "it might not be best for him (our boy) to go to college; it might not be best for the community that he should. College can fit a man for life, and also it can unfit him. There are styles of education that disqualify the student for doing what he is competent to do, without qualifying him to do that which he might like to do, but for which he lacks and always will lack the prerequisites. As a general principle, the more a man knows the better, but so long as the present order of things continues a great amount of very ordinary work will require to be done, and ordinary people will do ordinary work better than extraordinary people will and be a great deal more comfortable while doing it. Hordes of both sexes are entering college for the reason that they do not enjoy doing commonplace things. The result is that commonplace things are left undone, and uncommonplace things fare still worse. Agriculture is the material basis of a nation's strength and prosperity. We could dispense with either lawyers, doctors or ministers better than we could with farmers.

"Probably we should not quarrel so much if there were fewer students of the law, should not be sick so much if there were fewer students of medicine, and should not be so wicked if there were fewer students of theology. All of these could contribute liberally to the ranks of the agriculturalists with advantage to the professions and to the grain and vegetable markets. I am not disparaging anybody, neither am I saying that it would not be a good thing, in itself considered, if every one, however material or menial his occupation, could receive all that the finest school or college training could confer, but that is not practicable at present and never will be till people get over thinking that there is a disgrace attaching to the doing of ordinary things."

Old Coaching Days.

The old coaching days, as far as convenience for travel was concerned, were the dawn of the great days of our present rapid means of communication. The 70 years or so in which mail coaches waxed and flourished and finally died out before the incursion of railways and steam engines have a decided flavor of romance attached to them, and no doubt the coming and going of stagecoaches lent a certain amount of color and interest and life to the country places and towns through which ran the great main coaching roads. The Bath road, the Dover road, the York road were highways of communication along which rolled the heavy private coaches and chariots of the country magnates, and the stagecoaches with their steaming horses passed the various stopping places with the regularity of clockwork.

These stagecoaches, with their complement of coachmen and guards, afforded endless subjects of interest and illustration to the artist and the literary men of the day. Imagine Charles Dickens without stagecoaches and denuded of all his vivid descriptions of the scenes such as those in the yard of the White Hart inn, High street, Borough, in "Pickwick," or of the mail coach on the Dover road in "A Tale of Two Cities." It is difficult for the present generation to realize the fatigue and the wintry cold of such long journeys, when frozen feet were enveloped in a little straw, and a "shawl" folded round the neck was thought to be a fit protection against the keen night air, a strong contrast to the luxurious cushioned carriages, hot water tins and fur lined rugs and greatcoats of the present day.—London Spectator.

California has been named the Golden State, from the mines of precious metal discovered in 1848, which have since proved a source of enormous riches to that commonwealth.

I drink Williams' Root Beer do you?

"LYKENS VALLEY" COAL,

NOW DISCHARGING BY

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co

TWO CARGOES LYKENS VALLEY and "CORBIN" RED ASH

COAL!

Stove and Chestnut Sizes.

FARMERS

Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of "Coal." We have got every thing to suit you at low summer prices. White Ash Coal in all sizes that is the very best quality mined. Lykens Valley and Red Ash Coal, clean, dry and clean of stone.

PERRY & BROTHERS.

An Illustrious Corps.

No union regiment in the late war can boast such an array of men rising to great distinction in subsequent life as the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Its original colonel was William S. Rosecrans. Both Rutherford B. Hayes and Stanley Matthews served with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Later Hayes became colonel. William McKinley, Jr., served in the regiment as first and second lieutenants, and later as captain. His commission as second lieutenant was dated Nov. 3, 1862; that of first lieutenant, March 30, 1863, and captain July 25, 1864.

Ex President Hayes went in as major at the organization, June 7, 1861, at Camp Chase, O. On Oct. 22 of the same year he became lieutenant colonel. A year later he became colonel, and two years later, Oct. 29, 1864, he went to the rank of brigadier.

Rosecrans did not take the field with the regiment, but was made brigadier. The Twenty-third was one of the first regiments organized in the state. The first service performed was a march to Clarksburg, W. Va., where it arrived late in July, 1861. The day following the regiment began the stern business of war by going on a hunt for guerrillas, operating with Weston as a base. It seems like romance to imagine such an array of embryo greatness chasing bushwackers about the spurs of Rich mountain in a drenching rain storm. There was Rosecrans, who afterwards became major general; Rutherford B. Hayes, who became President; Stanley Matthews, who reached the supreme bench, and William McKinley, Jr., who seems in a fair way to become our next chief magistrate.

In September, 1861, the Twenty-third had its first experience under fire at Carnifex Ferry, where Rosecrans and Floyd had a passage at arms. During the winter of 1861, the regiment devoted considerable attention to the enemy. On the 22d of April, 1862, the Twenty-third led Rosecrans' command on a march to Princeton, W. Va., Lieut. Col. Hayes being in command.

On the 8th of May the regiment fell into adverse lines. It was attacked by four regiments and six pieces of artillery under Confederate General Heth, and was driven back and badly upset. Its tents, camp and garrison equipage went by the board, and much hardship ensued.

The next point where the regiment faced the enemy was at South mountain, September 18, 1862, and Antietam on the 17th. In marching from West Virginia to take part in South mountain and Antietam, Washington was passed through. This was probably the first sight the future President had of the national capital.

At South mountain the Twenty-third was the first regiment under fire. It was led by Lieut. Col. Hayes. The regiment in making an advance on the enemy, posted behind a stone wall, was badly worsted. Here Hayes had his arm broken. Capt. Skiles lost an arm, Capt. Ritter a leg and Lieuts. Hood, Ritter and Smith were each badly wounded. Of the 350 men who went in, over 100 were killed or wounded. Later in the day the fight went on, swelling the total of killed and wounded to about 200. Three bayonet charges were made by the regiment during the day. The regimental colors were riddled with bullets.

After Antietam the Twenty-third returned to West Virginia. In 1864 the Cloyd mountain battle was participated in. Here the regiment lost a number of officers and men. After the famous Hunter's raid at Lynchburg, and the fighting and hard surface incident to it, the regiment fell back to the valley of Virginia. On Oct. 19, 1864, it took part in the battle of Cedar Creek, made famous by Sheridan's famous ride. After Cedar Creek the Twenty-third saw no more desperate experience, although frequently engaged in light affairs with the enemy.

Bits of Information.

Soil brought up from a depth of 826 feet in one of the Belgian mines is said to have grown woods unknown to the botanist.

A North Sea codfisher carries a set of line 7,200 fathoms in length, and having the amazing number of 4,680 hooks, every one of which must be baited.

If all the telegraph lines of the world were combined and stretched in one straight line they would reach 881,000 miles, or enough to encircle the earth nearly thirty-seven times.

A small piece of candle may be made to burn all night by putting finely powdered salt on it until it reaches the black part of the wick. A small, even light may be kept in this way.

The children of the blackest Africans are born whitish. In a month they become pale yellow, in a year brown, at four dirty black, at six or seven glossy black. The change is in the mucous membrane below the cuticle.

In investigating the dust of railway carriages in Germany, under the direction of the Imperial Board of Health, it is found that in fourth class cars there were more than twelve thousand germs per meter; in first class cars, one-fifth of this number.

National flowers have been adopted in various countries as follows: Greece, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur-de lis; Germany, corn flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek.

It is possible to go round the world and touch on British territory all the way, viz: from England to Halifax, N. S., across Canada to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Hong Kong, thence to Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena and England; or from Penang to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Perim, Malta, Gibraltar and home. There is a "sea connection" that no other nation in the world possesses.

"A striking illustration of the influence upon the nervous system," says Modern Medicine, "is afforded by an experiment conducted by an Italian physician some months ago. Twenty four bicycle riders who had ridden thirty-two miles in two hours and a quarter were examined with reference to their hearing, and it was in nearly every instance found to be defective. After two hours rest the hearing had become normal in most of them.

Mrs. Jones on Troublesome Children.

The company had just asked for a second helping of pie, when little Johnny's feelings found vent in the exclamation: "Ma, you told me never to ask for a second piece of pie."

"Johnny!" cried ma, severely.

"I don't care, ma; you told me so, and I ain't going to get any tonight."

Johnny was immediately banished from the table, his mother remarking, "Children are so troublesome, Mrs. Jones."

"Very," remarked that amiable lady, as she quietly devoured Johnny's piece of pie.—[Boston Transcript.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WHIPPING HIS WEIGHT.

The Champion Logger Overestimated His Fistic Ability.

In the logging camps of Michigan might makes right and the man who has whipped all comers in fair fights is king of his camp.

One of these, said a logger to a reporter, was very boastful of his exploits. He had been the victor in a dozen fights and no one cared to enter the lists with him, but every man in the camp hated the champion. Going into a saloon one day he announced: "I'm tired of these babies in camp. I ain't had a good fight in Michigan. I can whip my weight in dogs, wildcats or anything that breathes for $100."

A meek looking man took the bet and arrangements for the fight were made. It was to take place in a closed room one week from the time the bet was made.

The day came and the champion called, "Bring on your animile." The man who had bet against the king of the camp brought his antagonist in a large sack, which had been deposited behind the stove in the saloon where the match had been entered into, the weather just beginning to get cold. The gladiator entered the room, the sack was emptied and the people crowded at the window to see the contest. Out of the sack came three large hornet nests, the occupants of which had been revived by the heat.

They issued from the nests in swarms and lit all over the man. He fought them for a minute or two, then with a yell jumped through the window, carrying sash and glass with him, never stopping until he reached the river, into which he jumped.

"Said he could whip his weight in anything that breathed," remarked the meek little man as he pocketed the stakes, "but about five pounds of hornets knocked him out in the first round."—Washington Star.

A BEETLE THAT GNAWS SHELLS.

And It Does Other Things Calculated to Make Its Prey Tremble.

Of all the insects the beetles are the most interesting. There is one that carries a cannon, which a naval man would call a stern chaser, and is loaded with a fluid. When pursued, the beetle fires it, and the other insect, usually a carnivorous beetle, is blinded by the discharge of fine acid spray. Hence its name of bombardier. The latest thing that has been learned about beetles is that Dytiscus marginalis cuts its way through the shells of snails and mollusks and eats the inhabitants.

W. B. Tegetmeier writes to the London Field and tells about the curiosity of naturalists at finding shells manifestly gnawed by some insect or other and the final discovery of Dytiscus marginalis at work on the shell. Then he tells some things about the Dytiscus family. Says he:

"I know of no more interesting animal in an aquarium than a Dytiscus, who soon acquires the habit of following the fingers for food and amuses himself at night, if the aquarium is open, by flying round and round the room, and occasionally misses the way, and, being unable to return, is found on the floor in the morning. There is one drawback to the habits of this creature. He is a bloodthirsty tyrant of the aquarium, requiring the whole place to himself, for if kept with tadpoles, frogs, fish or any other animals, he quickly destroys them, even if many score times his own size."

What hawks are to the other birds, cats are to other mammals, sharks are to other fish, the Dytiscus is to other insects.

ARIZONA'S MOUNTAIN PUZZLE.

Is It a Hole Through an Inaccessible Peak or Only a Natural Mirror?

For the last half century the American residents of Tucson, A. T., have been trying to solve a mystery in the shape of what appears to be a hole through a mountain peak in plain sight from the town. In the rarefied air it looks to be only a short distance away, when in reality it is at least 40 miles. The earliest residents noticed the phenomenon, and the only difficulty that lay in the way of finding out just what it was was the fact that it was inaccessible, and when they came anywhere near the spot the hole disappeared from sight. In fact, it can only be seen from within a few miles of Tucson, and this has led many people to believe that it is not a hole at all.

By the aid of a good marine telescope the mountain can be brought to within a few miles, but not near enough to tell the exact nature of the rock formation. An astronomical telescope cannot be focused on it, as the mountain is too near. A first peep through the glass would lead one to believe that there was no mystery about it. The hole appears as plain as possible, but several days' study of the spot will develop the fact that the hole does not always look the same. Many days when the sky is dark behind the mountain the hole will appear a brilliant white, like a snowdrift, and on days when the sky is blue it will often look so dark as to be almost invisible. These facts have led many to think that it is an immense piece of mica lying with its polished surface toward the sky and reflecting the cloud formations of another part of the horizon instead of being the light seen through a hole. Viewed with the naked eye the hole simply appears as a white spot, but the telescope reveals pine trees and other details, although very indistinctly.

The range of mountains in which the strange peak can be seen is known as the Catalinas, and numerous parties have made the attempt to climb it, but all have failed on account of the steep and rugged precipices in the vicinity. The peak is a high one and can be seen from any point in the journey toward it, but when ten miles out of Tucson the hole can no longer be seen, even with the aid of a glass. This can be explained on the mica theory, as a surface of that material would not reflect a ray of light toward a person's eye after they got out of its angle of projection.—San Francisco Call.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force—that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

THE CONFESSION OF LUCILLE.

(Continued from page six.

cept to love me while you might.

"I should have known it even if you had not told me; but I made you tell me.

"I was delirious, you remember, for a little while; and when my senses had returned to me, I made bold to speak the thought that was in my mind.

"'Come near, love,' I said. 'I want to whisper something to you,' and you came and laid your head upon the pillow close to mine.

"'Tell me, my love,' I said, 'when my mind wandered yesterday, and I talked without knowing what I said, did my speech ever go back to the old life that we left behind us—the old life that we locked up in the deserted room ten years ago?'

"And you clasped me in your arms and answered:

"'Never, love, never for a moment. But why do you talk of those things when they are dead and buried and forgotten, and all that matters to us is the present? You must remember only that you love me and I love you.'

"'Then I knew for certain that, because I had suffered, God had allowed my past to die before me; and the kiss that you gave me then was more than every joy that I had ever known in all my life before.

"And now, gooby, my darling. I am very weak and ill. My eyes are so dim that I can hardly see, and my hand is so feeble that it can hardly hold the pen. But we have killed the past and are living in the present, and I am happy—oh! so happy. LUCILLE."

Here the manuscript ends, and there is no need for any comment to be added to it. If there is a moral in it so much the better; and if there is no moral, to least there is a story.—[London Weekly Sun.

What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.

A paper advertises for sale a pew which "commands a view of nearly the whole congregation."

It Goes Without Saying

that when you are suffering from catarrh, you want relief right away. What is the use then of experimenting with blood "cures" upon a disorder resulting from climatic changes? Use a local remedy, for a local disease. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which relieves at once the attacks of catarrh and cures chronic cases. 50 cents at all druggists. This remedy can be safely used by all without injurious results, it contains no mercury or injurious drug of any kind.

Bakers are bred to habits of early rising; but is that any reason why they should pan out so crusty?

Think It Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

The average amount of sunshine per day in London is four hours.

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered Liver is the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, &c., prevent and cure Constipation and Piles; remove Sallowness and Pimples from the Complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

Ice may not be delivered in Philadelphia on Sunday after 9 a. m.

All the People,

Should keep themselves healthy and especial care should be given to this matter at this time. Health depends upon pure, rich blood, for when the blood is impure and impoverished diseases of various kinds are almost certain to result. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to purify and vitalize the blood it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the record of remarkable cures effected proves that it has wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

Some men are so awful slow that the only time they get ahead is when they buy cabbage.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

The difference between firmness and obstinacy is merely a matter of sex.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

A masked ball—weeping behind your handkerchief.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Never write lead pencil comments in a borrowed book. The owner may rub them out. Use ink.

He Never Heard the Last of It.

"Well," said the whale, "I'm not much of a hand at fishing—never did do much in that line—but once down by Nineveh I pulled a prophet clear out of the water. His whiskers were at least two feet—"

The sea serpent interrupted him. "I suppose, of course, you preserved a photograph," he sneered, sarcastically.

"No," stammered the whale, in some confusion, "to tell the truth, he—he got away. You see—"

A storm of jibes drowned his explanations.—[New York Press.

Bicycles for the Army.

Concurrently with the news from Battle Creek, Mich., that every sixth person in town owns and rides a wheel comes the item from Chamberlain, S. D., announcing that it has become impossible for the contractors to buy the horses needed to mount the regular cavalry. It is evident that the time has come for a fifth arm of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and now bicyclery.—[Chicago Tribune.

It is a common saying that lovely woman cannot keep a secret, but who besides herself knows where her pocket is.

"Men'll do anything fur money," said Plodding Pete. "Yes," replied Meandering Mike. "Some fellers'll even work fur it."

She (in fifteenth story, encouragingly)—Supposing I were to fall, what would you do? He—I should—send for the undertaker.

She—Take care, Alfred. That isn't the remedy for sea sickness. Don't you see the bottle is marked "Poison?" He—That's the one I want.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure.

Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 4-2-1m

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 35 lbs in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Sunny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convicting evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at Chas. M. Cole's Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at C. M. Cole's drug store.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

AN EMINENT

Temperance lecturer in New England, Mrs John Barton, says: I was subject to those deathly sick headaches and also dyspepsia. Sulpher Bitters cured me when all other remedies failed. Mrs. Barton is the wife of John Barton, Superintendent of Repairs, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

DO YOU WISH

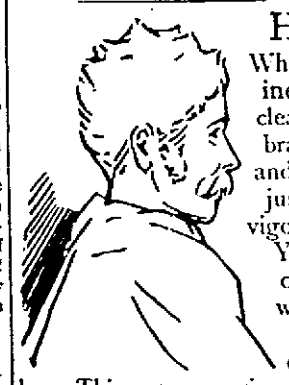
To regain your health if you are all broken down and suffering from nervous prostration? I will tell you what cured me after suffering for months. I used two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I am a well man.—G. STILES, Bookkeeper, Canton.

USE BUTLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, pudding, creams, etc.

"A female patient presented herself at the Hotel Dieu of Lyons, for a rebellious hiccough which had resisted all treatment for four days," says the Medical Times. "She was asked to show the tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has since been tried, and with success in other cases. All that is necessary, apparently, is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two. It is also suggested now to try the same thing in suffocative cough, as whooping cough and choking by irrespirable gases."

According to Prof. Robertson of Toronto, three-quarters of a pound of beef, one quart of milk or five ounces of wheat are equal in nourishing material. The same authority estimates that one pound of cheese is equal to two and a half pounds of beef. Wheat bread, he says, is not a well-balanced food, but bread well buttered is very nutritious.

It is said that dew is a great respecter of colors. To prove this take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, and the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be perfectly dry.



Have a Shampoo?

When you do, have it with Pearline. It's delightful. Not only cleans your head, but clears your brain. It's good for your hair and scalp, too—invigorates them, just as a bath with Pearline invigorates your body.

You're missing half the luxury of bathing, if you're doing it without Pearline. Moreover, you're not getting quite as clean, probably, as you might be. This may surprise you—but it's so.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 430 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TIVERTON.

The schools in town closed Friday, July 3, for the summer vacation. In District No. 1 a fine entertainment was given by the scholars which reflected much credit on their teacher, Miss Nannie E. Almy. Songs, dialogues and recitations were all rendered with ease. The song, "Red, White and Blue," was sung at the close. A number of visitors were present.

Mrs. Marcus M. Wilcox, Irving and Sylvia Wilcox of Providence arrived Thursday to spend the summer at the Priscilla, Wilcox Homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth and family of Newport are occupying their cottage.

David W. Hart is seriously ill at his residence, Four Corners.

At the monthly meeting of the court of probate and town council held at the town hall, Monday, the following business was transacted. Bond of Cornelius F. Seabury, as guardian of the estates of Susan A. and Mary J. Manchester, fixed at $14,000; appraisers, Isaac F. Rounds, John A. Hathaway, and A. Lincoln Hambly; will of John Beardsworth proved, allowed and ordered recorded, bond $500; Alles Gorse appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Margaret and James Gough, bond $200; Samuel F. Stewart, Henry Ibbotson and Edwin B. Ridge engaged as appraisers on the estates of Margaret and James Gough, Patrick Judge, and John Beadsworth; Andrew J. Kirby appointed custodian of the estate of Susan Eliza Almy, deceased; notice ordered on petition of Benjamin F. Manchester, guardian of the persons and estates of Julia A. E. Mosher and Frank A. Mosher, that he be allowed to sell real estate of his wards for a better invest; notice ordered on petition of L. A. Williams, that he be appointed administrator on the estate of his daughter, Laura O. Williams, deceased.

Michael T. Greene of Grinnell, Ohio, W. G. Skeddy, William Cuney, Jules Iocas, R. C. Rathbone, all of New York, are registered at the Stone Bridge cottage.

An entertainment was given at White's hall, Monday evening, for the benefit of the Union Public library.

Mrs. Joseph Peckham and Mrs. Benjamin Seabury have returned from a visit to relatives and friends in Marion.

Mrs. Lewis Hermann and Miss Amelia Corthell of Lowell arrived last week for the summer season.

Mrs. Josephine Gray of Cambridge arrived last week to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Otis A. Gray, Puncatest Neck.

Andrew Robeson and family of Brookline, Mass., are at their Bungalow, Nanaquaket, for the season.

Mrs. George C. Manchester, Miss Myra L. Manchester and George Lester Manchester have returned from Fall River.

George Tripp of the North Tiverton Cycle club left for Washington on his wheel Monday as a delegate to the C. E. convention. Members of his club escorted him to Providence.

PORTSMOUTH

The army worms are receiving great attention from many of the farmers. Some fields of oats are entirely eaten, while there are many fields not so badly eaten, Mr. W. T. Sherman's field of millet is all eaten by them. Some of the farmers are digging ditches around their corn fields to save them.

Mrs. Henry Smith of Jamestown was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Alonzo Pierce and Mrs. Leonice Davis, of Bristol, are at Mrs. Edward A. Coggeshall's.

Mrs. Phebe E. Sherman of Hopedale, Mass., has been visiting relatives in Portsmouth and Middletown.

The Naval Reserves' Outing.

Arrangements have been completed by Adjutant General Sackett, for the transportation of the Naval Reserve Battalion to Long Island for the week's work with the Reserves of New York and Connecticut next week.

A steamer will leave Providence early tomorrow morning with the Providence Naval Reserve Artillery Company and the two boats of their command. Stopping at Bristol, it will there receive the Bristol Naval Reserv Torpedo Company and its two boats and at Newport will take on board the Battalion staff and the Newport Naval Reserve Torpedo Company with its two boats. With the three companies on board and the six boats in tow, it will then proceed to North West Point, Gardner's Island, reaching there in the afternoon.

The boats will be moored in Bostwick harbor and the men will be fed by Cahoone, the caterer for the New York Reserves, who will also supply the Connecticut men. By leaving Sunday morning, it is thought that full companies will be assured. The men will spend three days on ships of the Atlantic squadron and the rest of the time in reconnoissances on the coast.

The Beacon says, "It is understood that Mrs. William S. Wells has planned for morning runs for young lady riders at Newport, including trips to the Country Clubhouse for breakfast, and rides into the country, chef and waiter having gone ahead to prepare a meal in some shady grove. The wheeling set of society matrons, buds, heiresses and pretty girls there is by no means complete as yet, for some of its most zealous devotees are still abroad. They are to bring, it is said, some of the latest ideas in bicycle clothes that London and Parisian modistes have produced."

Mrs. Chas. C. VanZandt, who has returned from Brookline and taken possession of her Newport cottage, has as guests her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Potter, and Miss A. V. Potter.

Schooner Vila y Hermano, Capt. Robert J. Gill of this port, sailed from Pascagoula, Miss., July 8th, for Vera Cruz, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber, 250,000 ft at $8.60 per M.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Scandinavian Society Mjolner.

Past President—John Erickson.
President—Ch. M. Bogholt.
Vice President—Edward Nelson.
Kasor—L. Mikkelson.
Secretary—E. Anderson.
Financial Secretary—A. Christenson.
Escator—Nils Larson.
Forvalter—Fnoch Nordling.
Kapolanrer—Bent A. Nelson.
Inner Garder—Carl Petterson.
Trustees—Nils Larson, A. John Holm, Bent A. Nelson.

Local Union, No. 241, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

President—Henry P. Sullivan.
Vice President—Thomas Dewire.
Financial Secretary—W. F. Sullivan.
Recording Secretary—Charles T. Bliss.
Treasurer—Daniel F. Sullivan.
Conductor—Abner Ratcliffe.
Warden—William H. Shields.
Trustees—J. J. O'Hearne, C. T. Bliss, Thomas Dewire.

The Woman's Newport League.

President—Mrs. Caroline Decourcey.
Vice President—Mrs. H. S. Anderson.
Treasurer—Mrs. M. A. Townsend.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Josephine Rice.

War College.

Schedule for the week ending July 18, 1896.
Monday, 13th, 9:15—1st and 2d Committees, Tactical Games. 3d and 4th Committees, Tactical Situations. 11:45, "Naval Tactics," Captain Taylor.
Tuesday, 14th, 9:15—1st and 2d Committees, Tactical Situations. 3d and 4th Committees, Tactical Games. 11:45, "Coast Defence" Commander Goodrich.
Wednesday, 15, 9:15—1st and 2d Committees, Consideration of International Law Situation. 3d and 4th Committees, War Charts. 11.15, "The Torpedo in Warfare," Lieutenant Hutchins.
Thursday, 16th, 9:15—1st and 2d Committees, War Charts. 3d and 4th Committees, Consideration of International Law Situation. 11:45 "Electrical Appliances on Ship board," Commander W. Maynard.
Friday, 17th, 9:15—Tactical Game, interior waters; 2d Committee the Red, 4th Committee, the Blue. 11:45, "Electrical Appliances on Ship board," Commander W. Maynard.
Saturday 18th, 9:30—Strategic Situation.

The State Camp.

This has been a busy week at Quonset Point where the Rhode Island militia have been in camp since Monday morning. A larger per centage of the troops enrolled responded to this year's orders than ever before and as a result the usual quiet of the spacious and beautifully located state grounds is transformed into a city of white tents busy with active military life.

The weather has been somewhat sultry, but on the whole as good as could be expected. The soldiers have attended to the duties incident to camp life faithfully and in a manner to call forth highest praise from military experts and visitors alike.

The members of Company B of this city were specially complimented by the inspecting officer on Tuesday, Capt. Underwood being congratulated upon having the "cleanest and neatest company in the battalion."

Yesterday was "Governor's Day" and, consequently, was the busiest of the week. The entire state was represented among the lady and gentleman visitors. The 11.40 boat for Providence took a host of Newporters to the point while as many more went by special boats and via Wickford.

The troops will break camp today, and return to their respective homes in time for a quiet Sunday which most of them will be glad to make a day of rest.

Death of Mr. Wales.

Mr. George W. Wales, for many years one of Newport's best known summer residents, died at his cottage Ymiaga avenue on Tuesday.

In the death of Mr. Wales the literary circles of Newport lose a warm friend and supporter, and the Town and Country Club a most valued member. He and Mrs. Wales gave many notable entertainments in honor of the society. Mr. Wales was an officer of the Redwood Library and of the Natural History Society of this city.

⊹CROQUET⊹

IN ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From the Cheapest Complete Set Made, for 95 cts., to the Finest English Club Set, for $15.00.

Complete Sets for Eight Players,

FOR 95c, $1.49, $1.90, $2.50, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $7.50, $10, $15.

SEPARATE CLUB MALLETS

in Box Wood and Lignum Vitæ,

FOR 60c, 80c, 95c, $1.00, $1.50,

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street, Covell's Block,

Headquarters for Indoor and Outdoor Games & Sports.

The "Newport" Brand

—OF—

SHAVED BEEF is for sale by

All Dealers

—AND—

is sliced from the very best of Smoked Beef. If you get a box and it is not first-class in every way, return it at once.

YOU SAVE GOOD DOLLARS

and get the very best that can be produced for the money in the way of Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing, when you take advantage of bargains found here:

Men's Suits.

Would like you to see our All Wool Single and Double Breasted Suits, trimmed appropriately and strongly made, worth $12.00. Our price

$7.50.

Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, Light and Dark Cassimeres, in all sizes and styles, worth $10 a suit, our price

$6.00.

Will fit and please every man, and warranted our own reliable make.

Men's Suits.

AT $10 A bewildering array of Stylish Suits; were worth $15 and $16. The lot includes Imported Cheviots, Serges, Clay Diagonals; also Fine Scotch Effects in Foreign and Best American makes.

AT $12 and $13 We offer a selection of Nobby Suitings, that have never before been retailed by any clothing house in Newport for less than $18 and $20.

A glance at them will convince you of their real value as quoted by us.

Our Say So In The Papers Is Our Do So In The Store, The Secret Of Our Success. "Your Money Back If You Want It."

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET 208

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice of Applications for Transfer of Liquor Licenses.

AT A MEETING of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Newport, held Tuesday, July 7, 1896, the following named persons made application for transfer of liquor licenses, under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, within the limits of the city, viz:

George H. Gladding, from 446 Thames street to 19 Long wharf.

George W. Sullivan, from John Malgan, estate of, at 110 Levin street.

The Board of License Commissioners will be in session at their office in the Mercury Building on Tuesday, July 28, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the License Commissioners. E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

7-11-3w

A Good Chance to Get a Good

PIANO

at a very low price.

We offer several great bargains in Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, for the next few days. If you want a Piano it will be well worth your while to visit our ware rooms during this sale.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

154 Thames Street.

Careful Buyers

Looking for Bargains Should Glance at this List.

White Beans,	4c quart, 7 quarts for 25c
English Orange Marmalade,	15c jar
Fresh Fruit Jams,	18c jar
Full Pint Jar Queen Olives,	25c jar
Quart Bottles Tomato Catsup,	10c bottle
Pint Bottles Tomato Catsup, Home Made,	15c bottle
French Peas,	15c can, 2 cans for 25c
Pure Ground Black and White Pepper,	20c lb
Pure Ground Cinnamon,	20c lb
Pure Ground Ginger,	20c lb
Pure Ground Mustard,	25c lb
Best Creamery Butter,	4½ lbs. for $1 00
Ginger Snaps,	4 lbs. for 25c
Soda Crackers,	4 lbs. for 25c
Granulated Sugar,	19 lbs. for $1 00

Try my 30c Java and Mocha Coffee. A 45c Tea for 30c.

L. EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY

A Good ICE CREAM FREEZER?

If so you can rely upon the

OHIO FREEZER,

We can show you several new patterns in

Hammocks, FROM $1 TO $8.

Have You Seen Our BABY HAMMOCKS,

Just what you want this hot weather, 75c, 85c and $1 each.

Lawn Settees, $1 each. Lawn Tents, $5.

Base Ball and Lawn Tennis Outfits,

Screen Doors, with Hinges and Knob, for $1.

Adjustable Window Screens.

The Water Cooler and Filter Combined,

Is a natural stone filter. The water is as clear as crystal. Cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Harnesses, Sheets, Nets and Horse Supplies.

Watch for the date of our Sweet Pea exhibit. We would be pleased to receive reports as to their present condition.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

New Advertisements.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

[L. S.] To Abraham T. Anthony, Francis D. Perkins, Mary Eleanor Beaumont, Edward Clifford Perkins, Charles Bruce Perkins, Harold Brown, John Nicholas Brown, Walter L. Kane, Francis Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., The Savings Bank of Newport, (a corporation legally created and established in the city of Newport, Rhode Island) Frederic S. G. d'Hauteville, William C. Anthony, Ellen Anthony, Elizabeth Anthony, William Anthony, Annie Anthony, Gracie Anthony, Howard Anthony, Perry Belmont, William Storrs Wells, George B. Scott, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Charles G. Anthony, Frances M. Anthony, James E. Anthony, Joseph B. Anthony, Mary A. Anthony, Eliza A. Knall, Garafella O. Chickering, Theodore A. Havemeyer, George Warren Smith, Mary L. Reed, John R. Ford, John N. A. Griswold, John E. Kotey, Alva Belmont, Mary A. R. O'Brien, Horatio Gates Jones (trustee), The George Nugent Home for Baptists of Germantown, Pennsylvania, John Merker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Martha E. Richmond, Mary Richmond, Elizabeth P. Anthony, The Island Savings Bank (a corporation legally created and established in the city of Newport, Rhode Island), Mary M. Baldwin, Adele Clapp, Elizabeth Beakbust, Martha Hardwick, Sarah Taylor, Georgianna Cowles, Elizabeth Hardwick, Annie Hardwick, Rose Hardwick, Theresa A. Oelrich, The Newport Hospital (a body legally created and established in the city of Newport, Rhode Island), Ellen Maria Baker, Alexander S. Wheeler (trustee), Charles G. Cutting (trustee), William J. Berry, Caroline Brewer, Mary Elizabeth Pennlman, Joseph Casey, James Meliff, Morris M. Curley, Margaret A. Maher, Nathaniel Thayer, Stephen Baker, Thomas Vayro, Henry Zelenden, Frederick Thompson and John F Corley, and to all others interested in the land hereinafter mentioned:

WHEREAS, said Abraham T. Anthony and others, by their petition to the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport in said State, have prayed said board to declare the following described piece of land to be a public highway, to wit: that strip of land in said Newport, varying in width from about thirty feet to about fifty feet, extending from Spring street (and continuing it) to Bailey's Beach (or Ocean Avenue) now and heretofore fenced out on the ground and called Coggeshall Avenue, alleging that the same has been for more than twenty years last past quietly, peaceably and actually used and improved and considered as a public highway. And it being shown to said Board that you are interested in or have claims to said land, or the land through which said so-called avenue is laid, or some part thereof, said Board referred the consideration of said petition to the first Monday in August next (August 3, A. D. 1896), at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the City Hall in said Newport.

You are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said Board at said time and place, if you see fit, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and said piece or strip of land declared by said Board of Aldermen to be a public highway according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Ordered and given by said Board of Aldermen on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1896.

Signed and sealed by order and in behalf of said Board of Aldermen by William G. Stevens, Clerk of said Board, on the fifth day of May, 1896.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, Clerk.

7-11-3w

MILLINERY OPENING.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays,

MISS FINNERAN, (of Boylston Street, Boston,) cor. Catherine Street & Bellevue Ave., Newport.

7-11-2w

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, March 11, A. D. 1896.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Washington, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1896, and returnable to the said Court September 9th, A. D. 1896, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1894, in favor of Wolff Lyon Levillon, of the City of Paris in the Republic of France, plaintiff, and against Harriet H. Morris Commorant, of North Kingstown in the County of Washington and the State of Rhode Island, defendant, I have this day at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Harriet H. Morris, had at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded, Easterly, by Malbone avenue; Southerly, partly by land of Edward O'Connor, partly by land of Patrick Hayes, partly by land of William C. Dring, partly by land of the heirs or devisees of William Peckham, deceased, partly by land of the devisees of Christiana Kelly, partly by land of Patrick Reynolds and of the heirs or devisees of Catherine Reynolds, deceased, and partly by land of Charles F. Bates; Westerly, by Hall avenue, thence Southerly again by Rutgers street, thence Westerly again partly by land of Ann F. Hunter, partly by land of Mary R. Kane, partly by land of Kate Hunter Dunn and partly by land of the Old Colony Railroad Company; Northerly, by land of Charles F. Bates; Easterly again partly by land of said Charles F. Bates and partly by land of Philip Caswell, thence Northerly again partly by land of said Philip Caswell and partly by a road to said Malbone road, it being the same land of which Prescott Hall Butler, late of the City, County and State of New York, died seized,

AND

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held on the steps of the west side of the State House in said city of Newport in said County of Newport on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

5-23-4w

NEWPORT, June 13th, A. D. 1896.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1896, at the same hour and place of sale above named. JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

6-13-4w

NEWPORT, July 6th, A. D. 1896.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, at the same hour and place of sale above named. JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

7-4-4w

New Advertisements.

Island Savings Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I. June 27, 1896.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporators of this bank the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—Augustin C. Titus.
Vice Presidents—John P. Sanborn, Perry G Case.
Trustees—William A. Armstrong, David Braman, Nathaniel G. Stanton, Gardner B. Reynolds, Edward A. Brown, Christopher F. Barker, Pardon Tucker.
Secretary and Treasurer—Edward Newton.

EDWARD NEWTON, Secretary.

Island Savings Bank.

40TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, on all deposits entitled thereto, will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 15, 1896.

EDWARD NEWTON, Treasurer.

6-27

National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, R. I.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after July 1, 1896.

6-27 T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

The National Exchange Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 82.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896.

EDWARD NEWTON, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., June 25, 1896—6-27

1491.

Newport National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four and one half per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

6-27

Aquidneck National Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 58.

TWO PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1896. CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., June 22, 1896—6 27

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896.

6-27 NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

New England Commercial Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders on and after July 1st, 1896.

N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

June 26th, 1896—6-27,2 w

Administrator's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, entered on the 1st day of June A. D. 1896; will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, July 13th, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, by the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Samuel B. Dickens, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, all the right, title and interest of said Samuel B. Dickens at the time of his decease in and to certain tracts of land, with all the buildings thereon, situated in the western part of said town and bounded as follows: Northerly, on land of Charles Allen, Amy Mitchell, and estate of John P. Champlin and easterly on estate of John P. Champlin and Jeremiah O. Rose, Southerly, on land of Jeremiah C. Rose and land of Samuel Allen and the estate of Samuel Allen, deceased, Westerly, partly on the estate of Samuel Allen, deceased, and; John C. Champlin together, with one other parcel of land bounded Northerly, on the estate of Edmund D. Sprague, Easterly, on land of Samuel B. Dickens and Joshua F. Dickens' estate, Southerly, on the public highway, and Westerly on land formerly belonging to the estate of John P. Allen, together with all peat rights and seaweed privileges belonging to the estate of Samuel B. Dickens, deceased.

ALVIN H. SPRAGUE, Administrator.

New Shoreham, R. I., June 8th, 1896—6-13 5

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES, KINSLEY BUILDING, 200 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I., June 27, 1896.

THE TAX BILL for 1896 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

JULY 1, 1896, to and including AUGUST 31, 1896.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this Tax, expires on the 31st day of August, 1896, and according to said Ordinance (as authorized by the Laws of this State) all Taxes not paid on or before that date, shall carry until collected, a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Tax payers are therefore earnestly requested to call at my office, 200 Thames Street, upstairs, and settle the amount assessed upon their several estates. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

SAMUEL McADAM, Collector of Taxes.

7-4-3w

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30th, 1896.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sec. 1. of Chapter 161 of the General Laws entitled "Of brands, marks and trade marks," I append hereto a description of the marks and brands of ownership fixed by me upon bottles, boxes and jugs owned and used by me in the business of manufacturing, bottling and dealing in lager beer and ale, &c., viz:

DESCRIPTION.

My marks or designations of bottles consist of the words,

J. T. Martin, 555 Thames St. Newport, R. I. Registered.

J. T. Martin, 558 Thames St. Registered. Newport, R. I.

My marks or designations of lager beer cases consist of the words,

J. T. Martin Bottler. 558 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

J. T. Martin Bottler. Newport, R. I.

My marks or designations of jugs consist of the words,

J. T. Martin, 555 Thames St. Cor. Lee Ave., Newport, R. I.

J. T. Martin, 558 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

7-4-6w JOHN T. MARTIN.

Newport Casino.

MORNING CONCERTS.

On and after July 4th, from 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

CASINO THEATRE.

Music and Dancing, Monday and Friday Evenings, beginning Monday, July 6, from 9:30 to 12:30.

EVENING CONCERTS.

Sunday and Wednesday Evenings, beginning Sunday, July 5, from 8 to 10.

Music by Mullaly's Orchestra.

JOSEPH BARRETT, Superintendent.

7 4

The Berlin Iron Bridge Co.

OF EAST BERLIN, CONN.,

—Can Sell You a—

GOOD IRON OR STEEL ROOF,

For 2 3-4c. per Sqr. foot.

4-1 Write for Particulars.

(Continued from page 5)

coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin or issue money as President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

No Tariff Legislation.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue, caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenues under the law passed by a Democratic congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power, which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad system, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriation of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trial by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and that fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

We are oppose to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide waters. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confident in the justice of our cause, and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective, through legislation, for the relief of the country's prosperity.

Moore's Case Argued.

Concord, N. H., July 7.—Chief Justice Carpenter and Associate Justices Clark, Blodgett, Chase and Parsons of the supreme court heard arguments yesterday on the exceptions noted in the trial of Joseph C. Moore of Manchester, convicted of over-issuing stock in the Manchester Publishing company. It is probable an opinion will be handed down July 31.

Nearly $300,000 Missing.

Pittsburg, July 5.—The city auditors have finished the examination of the books of ex-City Attorney Moreland, and his assistant, House, and report $277,000 unaccounted for on the books. The examination was begun almost a year ago. The trial of Messrs. Moreland and House for misappropriation of city funds has been set for next Monday.